HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 265— BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1926. ONE ANNA

America's Most Distinguished Star in an Immortal Classic—Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece.

7 PARTS **"THE BELLS"** TO-NIGHT

featuring America's finest Actor

LIONEL BARRYMORE

He had prepared for every emergency but a relentless conscience——and he was lost!

SPECTACULAR, SENSATIONAL, GRIPPING, THRILLING DRAMA

of Love—Ambition—Greed!

The programme includes a two reel Century Comedy; "A Thrilling Romance" featuring the lovely adorable

WANDA WILEY

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.) An extra Show on Sat. Sun. at 3-30 P.M.

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

AN EXTREMELY DELIGHTFUL ROMANCE of the WORLD'S GREATEST STREET!
THE FASHION-BAZAAR TRODDEN BY PRINCES AND PAUPERS!

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7 PARTS

'FIFTH AVENUE MODELS'

FEATURING TWO OF THE MOST POPULAR STARS

MARY PHILBIN and NORMAN KERRY!

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES TWO PARTS OF COMEDY.

"BUSTER'S ORPHAN PARTY."

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY—5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
6 Nov	RANCHI ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		15,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA*‡ ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,910
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allowed will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8 246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
30th Mar '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,248
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 Oct.	12 Nov.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MURORAN M	5374	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926			
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.	
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.	
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.	
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.	
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926. 6th Nov.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
8th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
10th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
10th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
12th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

KATNI FIRE BRICKS

FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— **C. MACDONALD & CO.,** LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

INSURANCE

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building Dharma Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS for an English Daily Best terms offered. Reliable persons with previous experience need only apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—An ENLARGEMENT FINISHER and RETOUCHER for a well-established up-country firm. Decent salary to suitable man. Apply Box No. 1847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R27589

WANTED—A fully trained NURSE on Rs. 40—50 p.m. and a trained COMPOUNDER on Rs. 25—35 p.m. for the Dufferin Hospital Saugor, C. P. Apply with testimonials stating age, etc., in your own handwriting.
A 27609

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the 'BOMBAY CHRONICLE.' Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, TEACHERS, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. For terms apply with anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.
A R3899

SITUATIONS WANTED.

UNDERGRADUATE intends serving and accompanying any person proceeding to Africa or anywhere. Please apply Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

RACING PUBLICATIONS.—"Five WINNING SYSTEMS." Rs. 10/8. "PERFECTA SYSTEM," Rs. 15; both Rs. 22/8. Many others. RACING SYSTEMS LIBRARY, 13/1A. Marsden Street, CALCUTTA.
L R3833

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Lajpatrai Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

"ANSALDO" Touring car (an Italian car of par excellence). Sample demonstration car just arrived. Large and roomy Touring body painted battleship grey. Valve-in-head Motor with overhead camshaft. 12/32 H. P. 4 Cylinder. A large and Powerful car Rs. 5,450/. Particulars on request: HILL, SAWYER AND CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
J. A. 27625

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

FINANCIAL.

LOAN against moveable and immoveable property Personal security, or Hundi. Apply to SHANTARAM K. KATVI, Katvi House, Kumbhar Tookada, Bhuleshwar Bombay 4.
R R3910

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade. Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

GOLDEN SILK SAREE.—Very dazzling and charming 5 yards by 44 ins. at Rs. 4/8. Approval Guaranteed. B. MUKHERJEE, Silk Merchant, Benares.

TO MILL OWNERS AND MANAGERS.—THE REED is a very important member for the production of High Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a 'Presto' Reed, which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all, are supplied at PRESENT MARKET PRICES, ruling in India, by all Mill Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled 'PRESTO BRAND' as guarantee of quality, and made only by T. Jones and Co., Ltd., Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

This year we have already shipped over 24,600 Reeds to India, Ring up the following Telephone Nos. for your requirements:—

301, 309.

Consignments arrive from October.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED—PRINCIPAL, preferrably Sikh, well qualified and exprienced Ordinary grade 300-20-500. But higher demands by men with exceptionally high qualifications can, also, be considered. State minimum pay and earliest date of joining. Qualified European gentlemen may also apply.

Apply to:—THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Managing Committee. Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur.

RANJIT SINGH.
Honorary Secretary,
Kh. College, Lyallpur
27615.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE

A MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th November, 1926, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Medows Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

(1) To pass a Resolution regarding the prepparation of final accounts.

(2) To sanction the Reconveyance by the Trustees of the Mortgage Premises in consideration of the receipt of the Debentures to be issued against the assets of the Bombay Chronicle Company, Ltd., of the amounts of the same extent as held against the assets of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd

S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver for the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., will be held at the Company's Registered Office 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1926, at 2 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

That the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it be wound up voluntarily.

In the event of the above Extraordinary Resolution being passed by the Co., the following Resolution will be submitted to the meeting.

That Mr. Bharat K. S. Aiyar of Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Auditors, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the assets, any, of the Company.

By Order of the Board.

N. H. BELGAMVALA,
Managing Director.

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY.

SRI KOLAYATJI MELA 1926.

DURING the period of the ensuing Mela at Sri Kolayatji from the 15th to 19th November, inclusive, 2nd and 3rd class return tickets will be issued at Bikaner for the journey from Bikaner to Sri Kolayatji and back at a fare and a half for the double journey viz:

Rs 5-11-0 for the Second Class.
Rs. 1-9-0 for the Third Class.

Intermediate class tickets will not be issued.

Extra pilgrim trains will be run between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji as required to meet the rush; the time table of trains between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji will be published at Bikaner in due course.

The Bikaner State Authorities will make special arrangements at Sri Kolayatji for the safety and comfort of pilgrims attending the Mela.

Reserved accommodation in the Upper classes may be secured by application to the Traffic Superintendent not later than the 11th November but for such accommodation full tariff fares will be charged.

Reserved accommodation in 3rd class will not be provided.

For the convenience of pilgrims, a temporary Booking Office will be opened near the Bikaner City Gate and tickets may be purchased there or at the Bikaner Railway Station between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tickets will be available for the outward journey to Sri Kolayatji on the day of issue only and for the return journey from Sri Kolayatji on any day up to 21st November.

R. D. CONNELL
Traffic Superintendent
Bikaner State Railway.
Bikaner, dated 1st November, 1926.
27600

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

THE next GRADUATESHIP and ASSOCIATE-MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATIONS will be held in Bombay on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd December, 1926. Applications must be received by the undersigned before Thursday, the 18th November, 1926. Syllabus and application forms will be sent on request. Copies of last year's question papers are sold at Re. 1-2-0 per copy.

R. V. SABNIS,
University Library, Bombay 1.
27605

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER to look after Contractor's locomotives, pumps and other machinery. Apply
HINDUSTAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.
Bikrampur via Itarsi.
R3915

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.
CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN
PRESENTS
WESLEY BARRY
IN
'THE PRINTER'S DEVIL'
(6 REELS)
A picture with a real story, Fast action, Big moments, Strong Drama, Infectious Comedy
"FELIX ON THE FARM"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

C. S. NO. 570 OF 1926.

HAJEE DADA NOOR MAHOMED SAIT and Brothers .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) OOSMAN LATIFF SAIT,
(2) ABDUR RAHIMAN SAIT,
Carrying on business under the name and style of "Oosman Latiff and Co. Defendants.

THE defendants abovenamed are rquired to take notice that this suit has been instituted against them for recovery of Rs. 19,312/11/9 and that by an order made on the 20th October, 1926, notice of this suit was directed to be given to them by advertisement in two issues of this paper returnable by the 20th December, 1926 and that if they fail to appear and file their written statement, a decree will be made exparte.

N. T. SHAMANNA
Attorney for Plaintiff.
363, Esplanade Row.
George Town, Madras.
27607

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

SALE THIS DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF MAUJ PRINTING BUREAU INCLUDING ALL ITS MACHINERY, FURNITURE, ETC., AND ALSO THE MARATHI WEEKLY "MAUJ" WITH GOODWILL.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will by order of Mr. Ramchandra Waman Patwardhan, the Mortgagee-in-Possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Anant Hari Gadre the Proprietor of the Mauj Printing Bureau and the "Mauj," sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sheth Khatao Makanji's Wadi, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaon:—

The Mauj Printing Bureau with all its Machinery including Stitching Machines, Treddles, Gujarati, English and Marathi Types, etc., furniture and all other sundry articles, and also the Marathi Weekly "Mauj" with Goodwill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE

IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office.
3 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS

PRECIOUS CINEMA

(Now under the Management of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji, the Proprietor of the Wellington and West-End Cinemas.)

See the Girl Who Fights the PAYROLL BANDITS in the BAD LANDS!

The Year's Best Melodrama

THE PAY OFF

All the Dangers That Thrill You on the Screen Are Eliminated in Life When You Use the Bank Armored Car to Protect Your Payroll.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A COMEDY.

TO-NIGHT: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

PRECIOUS CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,,	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, POMPAY.
Tel. No. 22997

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YEAR'S SELECTED PROGRAMME.

KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S PICTURE

THUG OF DELHI

A story of love, adventure and intrigue at every scene.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS

THUG of DELHI

DAILY AT 5—7—9 & 11 P. M.
Sat, Sun. & Holiday, extra show at 3 P.M

COMMENCING FROM SAT. 6TH at

CROWN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-15 & 10-30 DAILY,
Sat, Sun, & Diwali Holidays at 3-30
TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK
A Magnetic, Attractive & Gorgeous Circus Drama

MACISTE

IN "THE LIONS' CAGE"

And a Comedy of—

HAROLD LLOYD

NEXT WEEK:—

MACISTE

AGAINST THE SHEIK.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—PRE-BUREAU MARKET.

LOCAL:—UNCERTAIN FEELING.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

The market is again under the "Blight of the Bureau." Private crop estimates issued during the week range for 17,406,000 to 17,900,000 bales, and with public opinion so divided everyone is waiting for the Government report. It will not determine the size of the crop but it will crystalize sentiment. If the indicated yield is over 17,500,000 there may be a slight decline, but anything less will be counted as bullish in the degree by which the figures may approach.

So far the Cotton Relief Committee is without any marked effect but Mr. Meyer, the Chairman of the Committee confidently expects the withdrawl of four million bales and the reduction of 1927 acreage, which would stabilise prices and restore confidence in the consuming trades. It is now a fact that since the appointment of the Relief Committee; the trend of the prices changed for better but on advancing markets, there came freer offerings from the South. This attitude on the part of the farmers is disheartening and the sentiment is growing against the market.

The weather during the past week has been in the main favourable for picking, marketing and development of the late growth of the plant, though in some sections, light to moderate rains have fallen which will probably help fruiting. However, these rains have been by no means general, and in most localities where low temperatures have occurred, they have only been in the nature of a light freeze, which will do more good than harm.

The near future of the market entirely depends upon the Bureau report. However we do not look for any market change, as strong markets will probably result in free hedge selling from the South, whilst declines will meet with trade and investment buying; consequently, for the time being, it would appear the best policy to buy on weak occasions, and sell on advances, but broadly speaking, we would soon look for buying opportunities than the reverse, as the farmers have already relieved himself of a good portion of his growth.

LOCAL MARKET.

To-day the Marwari Bazaar was open for two hours for forward business. On weak advices from America our market opened barely steady. There was very little business passing and the prices ruled a bit easy.

Traders are not inclined to take any definite stand in face of the Bureau report.

Reports of poor fruiting are received from Punjab and so far the arrivals in Khandesh and Berar are light but the gins are expected to run freely after Diwalli Holidays. Japanese Exporter are showing more inclination to buy early arrivals to fulfil early commitments.

The general feeling in the local market is uncertain and the Marwari Bazaar closed to day for Broact A|M—at 250 1|4.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 6.
To-day's price.

December	12.19—.02
January	12.32—.01
March	12.55—.02
May	12.75+.01
July	13.00—.03
Middling Spot	12.60—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

To-day's price.
New York, Nov. 6.

January	12.37+.01
March	12.52—.01
Middling Spot	12.32 unchgd.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 6.
To-day's Sales(bales).

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	64,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.
To-day's closing

November	6.62—.02
December	6.63—.03
January	6.70—.02
February	6.72—.02
March	6.78—.02
April	6.80—.02
May	6.86—.02
June	6.88—.02
July	6.94—.02
August	6.97—.02
September	7.00—.02
October	7.03—.02
November	7.03—.02
Middling Spot	6.82—.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.
To-day's closing.

November	13.40+.02
December	13.18—.04
January	13.03—.04
February	13.00—.04
March	12.96—.04
April	12.94—.04
May	12.91—.04
June	12.89—.04
July	12.85—.04
August	12.83—.04
September	12.93—.04
October	13.08—.04
November	13.05—.04
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	14.95—.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.
To-day's closing.

Scinde Good	4.75 unchgd.
Scinde Fully Good	5.05 unchgd.
Scinde Fine	3.35 unchgd.
Bengal Good	4.84 unchgd.
Bengal Fully Good	5.15 unchgd.
Bengal Fine	5.45 unchgd.
Oomra Good	5.60 unchgd.
Oomra Fully Good	5.90 unchgd.
Oomra Fine	6.20 unchgd.
Broach Good	5.35 unchgd.
Broach Fully Good	5.85 unchgd.
Broach Fine	6.25 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.
To-day's Sales (bales)

Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 6.

T T Berlin on London	20.40
T T Ameterdam on London	12.12.1/2
T T Madrid on London	32.06
T T Brussels on London	34.82
T T Milan on London	113.70
T T Berne on London	25.14
T T Paris on London	146.10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 6.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4.29/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 6.
Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4-4-11.1/2.
London, Nov. 6.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3.3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 6.
Silver:—Little Indian covering. Market closed quiet with uncertain tendency.
Spot 24.3/4.
Forward 24-3/8.

PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 6.
Cottonseed Bombay.—
Nov./Dec. shipment nominal £7-3/4.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £16-3/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment nominal £17.7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment quoted £19-3/8.
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal £18.1/2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 6.
Barletta Russo, per 62½ lb:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 54/
Rosario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 55/.
Market.—Quiet but steady.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan./Feb. shipment value 57/6.
Market:—Quiet but steady.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Nov./Dec. shipment offered 59/.
Nov. shipment L'pool buyers 58/3.
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom:—
1,420,000 quarters.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment offered £15.5/8.
Jan./Feb. shipment paid Hull £14-3/4.
Market:—Demand poor.
Linseed, Bombay ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment nominal £18.1/4.

London, Nov. 6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment buyers £17/5/0.
Apl/May shipment nominal £16/5/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 6.
Linseed, naked London, cwt:—
Dec. delivery sellers 30/1½.
Jan./Apl. delivery buyers 30/.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

NEW YORK MARKET.

REPORT OF A. NORDEN AND CO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

The weekly report of Messrs. A. Norden & Co., of New York, is as under:—

Cotton:—Weather conditions during the past week continued to be generally favorable except in the Northwest where heavy rains, although lowering the grade of open cotton, are not believed to have materially reduced the prospective yield. The rapid maturity of the crop, which tends to minimise the possibility of frost damage, together with the anxiety shown by producers to market their cotton are promoting expectations of the largest outturn on record and the futures markets have been called upon to absorb an extremely heavy volume of selling. The only incentive for making purchases appears to be that prices are considerably lower than at any time since 1921 and, in consequence, resistance to pressure was poor until two days ago when, in anticipation of tomorrow's Government reprt, shorts commenced a covering movement, the effect of which was increased by a slight decrease in southern offerings.

The long duration of the declining tendency and the drastic reduction in the value of the actual and prospective supply of American cotton have caused the South to be confronted with a most difficult situation which may become even more trying should open weather continue. Nothing definite can be said regarding either the present intrinsic value of the crop or the level at which the demand from trade and speculative sources will attain sufficient volume to stabilise the market.

Domestic manufacturers and distributors of cotton goods are comparatively well placed; throughout the season they have maintained a very conservative buying policy, inventories are small and declines in the prices of finished merchandise have been much smaller than in the cost of raw material. There is unquestionably a large volume of potential buying in reserve but this is unlikely to make itself felt under present conditions.

The producer is in possession of cotton which cannot be disposed of to day except at a severe loss but of which at least part must apparently be sold if current obligations are to be met. Various solutions of his problem have been proposed, the most effective of which is likely to be a widespread holding movement if this can be brought about accompanied by a positive assurance of a drastic cut in acreage next Spring. Influential bankers and State executives are occupying themselves with this problem, but a holding movement of sufficient scope to be of value cannot be organized without some delay and is scarcely likely to become a market factor until a much larger part of the crop has been sold. In the meantime, the course of prices will depend largely on the extent to which producers are able to help themselves and on future weather developments.

We feel that it will be unwise to count on any sustained advance for some time to come and that rallies may afford favourable opportunities for selling.

YARN MARKET.

5th November, 26.

A holiday feeling has prevailed throughout the whole week on account of the approach of the Deewali holidays and our market has ruled very unsettled with little actual business passing. Everybody has been waiting for the Moorat day and has been watching the development of the market till then. It is very difficult to forecast at the moment about the prospects of the business at the Moorat time but looking to the circumstances allround it seems to us that the turnover on the auspicious night will be considerably less than for the last several years, and only a nominal business will be possible for the simple reason that the idea of prices between the buyers and the sellers is entirely different and it will be somewhat difficult and for small quantities only that the buyers and sellers will be able to met one another in the matter of prices. Besides during the last 2 days cotton has again shown some weakness and this will certainly react upon the minds of the buyers who would hesitate to buy large quantities of yarns in view of the fact that lower prices are still expected before long. In our opinion therefore the bulk of business on the auspisious night will be not quite satisfactory so far as yarns are concerned and the dealers will rather like to clear off their holdings at rates much lower than the Mills will offer them for fresh bargains.

ENGLISH YARNS. These have remained very dull and Deewali business in Manchester yarns has not been possible and will not be possible for the next few weeks on account of high prices on the other side and also due to the very low prices of Japanese yarns of similar grade.

JAPANESE YARNS. Turnover has been comparatively much better in Japanese yarns than in any class of yarns on account of the very low and attractive prices and dealers, middlemen, and consumers have been taking more interest in these yarns than in English and in Indian yarns. There is a continued selling pressure from the Import Houses even at this low level and dealers have therefore been buying in very small quantities and for nearer deleveries only. It seems pretty clear that the prices offered by Japanese importers are attractive and if this state of affairs continues for a longer time and prices decline a few points further in the next few weeks it is very likely that a large business will be possible in all kinds of Japanese yarns This will give a very heavy blow to the importers of Manchester yarns as well as to the fine counts of Indian yarns and the sales of the latter class of yarns therefore will be restricted. Sampin have further declined, but the exchange has remained pretty firm.

INDIAN YARNS. Our Mills have been experiencing considerable difficulty on account of the very low prices for yarns and cloth which have been offered by them and even then the sales for large quantities have been very difficult to arrange. As the stocks have increased considerably they have been thinking seriously to find out a remedy and the Mill owners have now thought it better to resort to short time or to some such natures with a view to considerably reduce to output and to thus avert the crisis which seems to be inside if proper measures are not taken in time. The restricted production will certainly help a great deal to the liquidation of stocks and if cotton remains steady it is very likely that in the long run the position will show a gradual improvement slowly and slowly. The continued unsatisfactory demand has brought about the present unsatisfactory state of the yarn market and our dealers have lost to such an extent and for so long a time that they do not take much interest in the business of yarns and have been buying very large sparingly and cautiously. The Deewali sales are not expected nor are they expected satisfactory to the Mills in point of profits. In fact some of them will try to sell of their tsocks even at a loss.

The present outlook is indeed not satisfactory but if proper measures are taken we believe there will be a gradual improvement in course of time.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 7.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb.			
Century	,,	0	11	0
Jacob	,,	0	11	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	10	3
Elphinstone	,,	0	10	3
Appollo	,,	0	11	0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—				
Standard Mill	Per lb	0	15	0
Century 91½-92½	,,	0	14	6
Century 6404-8705	,,	0	15	0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	15	0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	15	0
Phoenix	,,	0	14	6
Fabaney (Poolmala)	,,	0	14	6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	14	6
Kaliamardan	,,	0	14	6
Daud Sahib	,,	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303				
Rachaeld Mill	Per lb.	0	15	0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	15	0
David Mill	,,	0	15	0
Appollo	,,	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—				
Swan Finaly	,,	0	14	6
Gold Mohor	,,	0	13	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	14	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	14	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	13	6
Appollo (Pyala)	,,	0	13	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	13	6
Sakuntala	,,	0	13	6
Sundari Brand	,,	0	13	6
Globe	,,	0	13	0
Rachael	,,	0	13	6
Paikhi	,,	0	14	0
Maher	,,	0	13	6
DEPAR:—				
Spring	,,	0	14	0
Textile	,,	0	14	0
Century	,,	0	13	6
Maher	,,	0	13	6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	1	0
Jacob	,,	0	15	6
Century	,,	0	15	6
Mun Mill	,,	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	15	0
Century	,,	0	14	6
Jacob	,,	0	14	6
Mun Mill	,,	0	15	6
1386 Tata	,,	2	14	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3	14	0
Jamshed	,,	3	14	0
Century	,,	4	4	0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4	4	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	2	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	8	4	0
2020 Jacob	,,	5	2	0
5800 Kurla	,,	8	4	0
1225 Morarji	,,	5	8	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7	5	0
Hindustan	,,	7	5	0
E. D. Racaeld	,,	6	12	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	0	13	9
Textile	,,	0	13	9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	14	6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	6	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	3	0
Appollo David	,,	2	3	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	1	6
Great	,,	1	1	6
Phoenix	,,	1	2	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	2	0
Tata	,,	1	1	6
CHADAR Kori Calendar:—				
Hindustan	Per lb.	0	15	0
David	,,	0	15	6
Mahel	,,	0	15	6

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, November 7.

Yesterday's depression lies over the south-east of the Arabian Sea, as a shallow trough of low pressure extending from Ceylon to Malabar and it may intensify off the South Malabar coast. It has again caused very heavy rainfall on the Coromandel coast. The western disturbance has passed away eastwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Madras and local in Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred on the North Madras coast.

Chief amounts: Trivandrum half an inch, Pamban 4, Negapatam and Trichinopoly 2, Cuddalore 6, Madras 2, Koodanaal 1, Nellore 4, and Mercara a half.

Forecast.—A decrease in southeast Madras and a further increase in Malabar.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 6th November 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.938 inches (.020 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) .883 " (.036 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.013
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 66.9 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.2 degrees (.1 above normal.)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.2 degrees (0.9 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 64 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 60 "
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E
Velocity " " 12 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 181 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 p.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 6TH NOVEMBER 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Saturday, the 6th November 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded over the north western parts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the submontane districts. Minimum temperature was locally above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal at Cawnpore, while the minimum was below normal throughout the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are practically clear. The air is more humid than usual in lower Sind. Temperature was normal except at Jacobabad, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kath'awar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal on the Kathiawar coast

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in most parts. Night temperature was below normal near'y everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme south of the area and clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in considerable defect. Day temperature was above normal everywhere. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 92.2 deg. (4 deg. above normal) and a minimum of 74.2 deg. (1 deg. below normal)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the division and lightly clouded over the north. The air is generally much drier than usual. Minimum temperature was below normal in north Hydeabad and the adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A feeble western disturbance is affecting weather in the extreme north of the reporting area. The northeast monsoon is vigorous in the south of the Peninsula and has caused wide spread south east Madras. The chief amounts are and locally heavy rain in Malabar and —Calicut 0.32 inches, Cochin 1.41 inches, Trivandrum 1.15 inches, Madras 4.09 inches, Coimbatore 0.55 inches, Trichinopoly 0.56 inches, and Negajatam 3.33 inches.

Forecast.—Some extension in the Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c &f Calcutta:—
December per cwt. 17/9.
Jan./March per cwt. 18/-.
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan./March per cwt. 18/1.
No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, Jan./March per cwt. 18/1-3/4.

PRIMAPHONE
PORTABLE MODELS.

Primaphone Portable Models are compact and real Portables in their true sense. In travelling by Rail or on Boardship or on Picnic they are your most enjoyable Travelling Companions. Built of solid wood polished in Oak, Mahogany or Walnut, protected with Nickelled Corners fitted with Leather covered Steel Handle; and two Nickelled Locks; with separate compartment for carrying 12 ten Inch Records; equipped with most reliable all steel Swiss Motor Nickelled Tonearm and Imperial Sound Box.
Model No. 152 Single Spring Motor Rs. 70
" " 155 Double " " " 80
Delivered free at any Railway Station in India.
Sole Distributors for India Burma & Ceylon.
Bombay Phono General Agency,
52 0 522, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 23458. Telegrams: Primapho.

Depilatory Soap.
Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.
Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1/-
12 cakes Rs. 3/-
For sample, apply with 2 as. in Stamps.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE,
For terms apply to:—
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
aksha 14, Ii Dutt Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

FREE distribution of a BOOKLET, dealing with obstinate and incurable diseases such as Leprosy, Leucoderma, Diabetes, Impotency. Recipe obtained from the Himalayan Yogis by a Retd. Kashmir Engineer and Himalayan traveller and Researcher.
Himalayan Chemical Works
106-1 Shambazar Street, CALCUTTA

RIDE A
B·S·A
"Perfect in Every Part"
BICYCLE
All B.S.A. prices reduced. B. S. A. Roadster Model reduced to
Rs. 153 net.
Latest price list sent post free
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR C
(Opp. Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son.
313, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Also Arsenal Road, - - - POONA.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

YET ANOTHER DRAW.

M. C. C.'S TALL SCORE.

FEROZE KHAN'S SUPERB BATTING.

TATE & WYATT KNOCK UP CENTURIES.

The M. C. C's second match in Pindi was against the team of Europeans and Indians of Rawalpindi District and N. W. F. Province.

Resuming the game on Saturday the M. C. C. piled up 330 runs for the loss of 4 wickets only, and declared. The combined team, following-on, had made 108 for the loss of 3 wickets, Feroze Khan making 15, not out, and Feroze Din 33, not out.

COMBINED TEAM	1ST INNINGS	195
M.C.C.	,,	330 FOR 4 WKTS
COMBINED TEAM	2ND ..	108 FOR 3 WKTS

RIVAL TEAMS.

M. C. C. XI.	EUROPEANS AND INDIANS.
A. E. R. Gilligan (Captain).	Major R. D. Inskip (Captain).
R. C. Chichester-Constable.	Feroze Din.
P. T. Eckersley.	Fazal Elahi.
A. Sandham.	Major T. Macleod.
M. W. Tate.	Capt. F. J. Matthews.
R. E. S. Wyatt.	Feroze Khan.
J. H. Parsons.	J. J. C. Cocks.
W. Astill.	J. N. Mehta.
G. Geary.	Brijlal.
M. L. Hill.	Capt. Barlow.
G. S. Boyes.	Glam Mahomed.
	Bhagat Ram (12th man).

An attractive partnership between Tate (31), and Wyatt (3), the overnight not outs, provided some interesting cricket when the M.C.C. continued their innings on Saturday morning. Brij Lall and Jagannath Mehta, the opening bowlers, began with maiden overs from either end. Two hazardous strokes off each bowler gave Tate eight runs. His score at this stage being 50 out of a total of 62 made in about as many minutes. Wyatt was applauded for two beautiful boundary hits through the covers.

A double change was then effected, Ghulam Mahomed and Inskip coming on in place of Brij Lall and Mehta. Ghulam Mahomed was well hit, being slogged for 14 runs in his fourth over and Barlow was tried instead of at 110. The century had occupied only an hour and a quarter. At the end of an hour's batting this morning the partnership had added 88 runs to the overnight total. 130 brought Ferozekhan in place of Inskip and Wyatt had his stumps clean hit by a no ball.

TATE'S BRILLIANT SCORE OF 103.

Brij Lall next relieved Barlow and Tate snicked him behind the wickets for four, all run. A brilliant hook to the boundary off Ferozekhan put his score two short of a century, which figure he eventually reached with four leg. The very next ball he was caught in deep field by Ferozedin who held a well judged catch. Tate's innings lasted exactly two hours. He hit 13 fours and one six, but most of his singles were obtained in not very convincing style. He skied the ball too often and, with better placing of the field on the leg side, he might have been out before he had reached his fifty. He gave no real chance, however, and fully earned his three figures.

Eckersley was sent in to join Wyatt, who soon after reached his fifty. The two passed the home team's total at 5 minutes to lunch interval, at which point the scores were Wyat (not out 58, Eckersley (not out) 24. Tate c Ferozedin b Ferozekhan 103.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 36, 2 for 169.

The first four scoring strokes on resumption were boundary hits, three of which were made by Wyatt off the first over. A fast rate of scoring was maintained, Eckersley being particularly strong on the leg side. Another three figure partnership appeared probable, when Eckersley was beaten and bowled by Mehta for 36. In 45 minutes the pair was responsible for the addition of 73 runs for the 3rd wicket. Eckersley hit 6 fours. Wyatt, who then wanted 20 runs for his century, was next partnered by his captain who opened his shoulders to the bowling with such vigour that he hit up 21 runs before he had been in ten minutes. He was out to a hard catch at mid on.

WYATT PILES UP 125.

When Astill joined Wyatt the board showed 266 for four wickets to which Wyatt had contributed 83. The latter batsman eventually reached his hundred.

Gilligan declared the M.C.C. innings closed at 3.30 for 330 for four wickets, Wyatt being not out 125 and Astill 18. Some merry hitting was seen towards the end.

Scores:—

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

Brown, l.b.w. b Jagannath	8
Tate, c Feroze Din, b Feroze Khan	103
Wyatt (not out)	125
Eckerslew, b Mehta	33
Gilligan, c McLeod b Mehta	21
Astill (not out)	18
Extras	10
Total (for 4 wkts.)	330

Fall of wickets: 2 for 169, 3 for 242, 4 for 266.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: (M.C.C. 1st Innings): Mehta 3 for 95, Brij Lall 0 for 108(Gulam Mahomed 0 for 45, Inskip 0 for 21, Barlow 0 for 18, Ferozekhan 1 for 24.

EUROPEANS SECOND VENTURE.

A series of misfortunes overtook the home team when facing a deficit of 135 runs they went on their second innings at 3.55. After the first decade had been safely passed Elahi, who had been playing very forceful cricket, had his middle stump uprooted by Geary (11—1—9).

Then the trouble began. McLeod after hitting drove Geary to mid-off called for a run, but Boyes gathered picked up and threw in the ball in one his continuous movement, and McLeod was run out almost before his partner had left the crease Matthews only survived one ball from Geary. In attempting a leglglide he played ball with his pads and was given out with three wickets down for 27. Ferozekhan came to the crease amidst a burst of applause, and stopped the rot. Tate relieved Gilligan at 31, but soon gave over to Constable, being unable to find his length. The latter's first over gave 21 runs. The first ball went to the boundary for four byes and the next four were well hit by Khan for 16 runs also snatching a single off the last ball. This had the effect of bringing Eckersley on at the top end in place of Constable, but the rate of scoring did not slacken the result of first hour's batting being 80 runs Sandham too was tried towards the end and when the stumps were finally drawn the match was left drawn, Ferozekhan and Ferozedin being not out with 45 and 33 respectively, Ferozekhan hit 8 fours.

EUROPEANS OF RAWALPINDI:—

2nd Innings.

Ferozedin, not out	33
Fazal Elahi, b Geary	9
McLeod, run out	4
Matthews l.b.w.	0
Feroze Khan, not out	45
Extras	17
Total (for 3 wkts.)	108

Runs at the fall of wickets:—1/11, 2/27 3/27.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	W	O
Geary	2	22
Geary		22
Gilligan	0	9
Boyes	0	8
Tate	0	10
Constable	0	21
Eckersley	0	13
Sandham	0	8

RAWALPINDI AND N. W. F. P.—

1st Innings.

Feroze Din, b Boyes	29
Fazal Elahi, c Hill, b Boyes	9
T McLeod, l.b.w. b Astill	12
F J Matthews, l.b.w, b Boyes	0
Feroze Khan, c Hill b Boyes	83
J J C Cocks, c Astill, b Boyes	33
J N Mehta (run out)	1
Brij Lall, b Boyes	8
Inskip (not out)	6
Barlow, b Astill	0
Ghulam Mahomed, b Astill	0
Extras	20
Total	195

Fall of Wicke's:—1/16, 2/38, 3/45, 4/50, 5/155, 6/156, 7/181, 8/186, 9/189, 10/195.

KARACHI CRICKET.

M. C. C. PLAYERS INTERVIEWED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

I interviewed Mr. Wyatt, one of the members of the M.C.C., at the European Gymkhana pavilion to-day. The following is the full text of interview:—

Q:—What are your impressions about Karachi cricket, fielding, bowling and batting?

A:—The fielding excellent, bowling better and batting best. I am very much astonished that they did not make 600 instead of 300 on the first day.

Q:—How many centuries, have you covered so far?

A:—I have covered 67 centuries at Bostaland, ten of them were against Wiggan. I have made only 4 centuries in first-class cricket.

50 CENTURIES COVERED.

I also interviewed Mr. Eckersley at the European Gymkhana on Sunday morning.

Q:—When did you have your training and where? From what age did you start playing cricket and where?

Eckersley:—I played most of my early cricket at Wiggan. I started playing at the age of 5 years. I had my coaching at the Wiggan Asylum. I played against Mr Wyatt on the Square, quite close to the Ovel. I think I have covered 50 centuries so far?

HIGH STANDARD OF PLAY.

I also interviewed M. Lt. Hill, one of the members of the M.C.C. at the Gymkhana Pavilion.

Q:—What are your first impressions on your visit, to the first place of your landing i.e. Karachi?

A:—It was looking wonderful, the tide was right up, and there was sufficient moonlight to hide any blemishes, there might be. They tell me that Sind was a desert But I found better grass, than we have in many parts of England. I was particularly interested in the dairy-herds, I came across in the desert.

Q:—What is your opinion about cricket in Karachi—bowling, fielding, batting and wicket-keeping.

A:—The standard of play was much higher than I expected. I hope, we will not lose a match this tour. But when the next team comes, we get beaten, we will be able to say that it is good effect of our last tour.

It is quite evident if cricket in Karachi is to reach its highest standard, more playing-fields will have to be found for the younger players. School boy cricket is absolutely essential, as well as coaching. Mr. Gilligan has done all the criticizing that is necessary—and we all agree with him.

A SELF-TAUGHT CRICKETER.

I interviewed also Major Constable the "fastest bowler in the world."

Q:—You gave me in my autograph book the words "keep your eye on the ball"? Have you ever kept your own eye on the ball? You are considered as the "fastest bowler in the world." Is it really a fact? What is the highest number of wickets taken by you and when?

A:—I am entirely self-taught. I have no coaching in my life. No. I have not kept "my eye on the ball," if I had kept my eye on the ball, I would be a good cricketer. All over England, whenever I played, I learnt to bowl. It may have been a fact that I was one of the fastest bowlers in the world, when I was younger. But, it is certainly not so now. I remember to have taken four wickets in one single over—against a very weak side, about 15 years ago (when I was 22).

KOLHAPUR RACES.

SUCCESS WINS MAHARANI CUP.

KOLHAPUR, November 6.

MARKET PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs. Winner R1,200, second R300 and third R200.

Handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under, in Classs III.

Mr. Eve's SHANGHAI 8st. C. Hoyt .. 1
Abbas' MUSAL 8st. 6lbs. Beshman 2
Mr. Barve's MILLOO 8st. 3

Shri Bahla Maharajah's RAMBAN 9st. 2lbs. Barnett 4

Also Ran.—Saad 8st. 13lbs.; Mountain King 8st. 6lbs.; Gold Money 8st. 3lbs.; D. George 8st. 2lbs.; Fazil 8st.; Mohul Hill 7st. 8lbs.; Zoba 7st. 6lbs.; Simmah 7st. 4lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Shanghai; threes Musal; fours each Mountain King, and Fazil; fives each Ramdan and Gold Money, sixes Saad; tens the others.

Totalisator paid R6 win; R3|8; R4; and R9|12 places on each R2 ticket.

SHAHUPURI PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner R1,500, second R500, and third R250.

Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's TAIMURLUNG 8st. 5lbs. Howell 1
MF. Sulleman Mahalla's TIFFAH 7st. 5lbs. Corkhill 2
Mr. Mohd. Ebrahim's NADDAS 8st. 8. Black 3

Also Ran.—Makdam 8st. 2lbs.; Kafka 7st. 10lbs.

Betting.—Sir to four on Taimurlung; two to one against Kafkas; fours Naddas, eights the others.

Totalisator paid R4|12 win; R3|4 and R6|4 places.

SHAHUPURI PLTE. (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner R1,500; second R500; and third R250.

Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Patel's NOOR-UL-MULK 9st. 6lbs. Barnett 1
Mr. Joshi Rao's AMRIN 9st. 3lbs. Hill 2
Mr. Mahomed's WAHAB 8st. Clarke .. 3
Mr. S. Mahalla's MOOSAAD 8st. 13lbs. Howell 4

Also Ran.—Salonica 8st. 6lbs.; Lucknow 7st. 10lbs.; Knight Bachelor 7st. 6lbs.; Sehood 7st. 6lbs.; Agab 7st.

Betting.—Six to four against Moosaad, threes each Noor-ulMulk and Sehood, each against Agab and Wahab, sevens and twos others.

Totalisator paid R9 win, and R3|12, R9|8, and R3|12 for places.

W. I. T. C. PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. (R2,750 presented by the W. I. T. C.) Winner R2,000, second R500 and third R250.

Handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Nawab Mir Mahdiali Khan Bahadur's LONGLEAT 7st. 11lbs. Thompson 1
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's ARROWY 9st. 6lbs. Herbert 2
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's FAIR SLAVE 8st. 8lbs. Stokes 3

Also Ran.—Red Cross Boy 9st. 6lbs.; Blyth Bachelor 8st. 13lbs.; Lady Rita 8st. 11b.; Eze 7st. 10lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Fair Slave; 3 to 1 against Longleat; fives Blyth Bachelor, sires and eights others.

Totalisator paid R7|8 win, and R5 and R14|12 for places.

MAHARANI CUP.—Distance 1 1|4 miles. A cup valued at R500 presented by Her Highness the Maharani of Kolhapur, and R3,500 from the fund.

Winner the cup and R2,500 second, R700, and third R300.

Handicap for Arabs in Classes II and III.

Mr. Barve's SUCCESS 8st. 11lbs. Barnett 1
Mr. Mahomed's HILLALUZAMAN 9st. 7lbs. Clarke 2
Mr. Mashal's CHEERIO 8st. 12lbs. Howell 3
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's SHIVAJI PRASAD 8st. 4lbs Herbert .. 4

Also Ran:—Sultan Beb 9st. 12lbs.; Wanderer 9st. 1lb.; Najim Beg 8st. 9lbs.; Ferdinand 8st. 8lbs.; Midfa 8st. 7lbs.; Failasuf 8st. 6lbs.; Durbar 8st. 4lbs.; Cyprus 8st. 3lbs.; Bakhit 8st. 3lbs.; Gatia 7st. 4lbs.; Outlaw 7st. 3lbs.; Nuwara Eliya 6st. 12lbs.

Betting:—Six to four against Cheerio; twos Hilaluzzaman, fives each Ferdinand and Durbar; sixes each Sultan Beg; Shivaji Prasad, and Wanderer, eights each; Success and Failasuf, tens the others.

Totalisator paid R19|8 for win, R4|12; R2|8, and R3|4 for places.

KALAMBA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Winner R1,500, second R500 and third R250.

Handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bahadur's MARY'S LAMB 8st. 8lbs. Thompson.. 1
Mr. Mahomed's OJIRA 8st. 10lbs. S. Black 2
Mr. Patel's STEEL BLUE 9st. Barnett.. 3

Also Ran:—Headstrong 6st. 13lbs.

Betting:—Six to four against each Steel Blue, Ojira and Mary's Lamb, fours Headstrong.

Totalisator paid R5 for win, R2|12 and R3 for places.—A. P.

SPORT.

HOLIDAY CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA WINS.

The Islam Gymkhana fielded a good side on Saturday when they met the Cathedral High School on their own ground on the Kennedy Sea Face. Having won the toss the visitors elected to bat first and Spilling and MacLean went out to open the innings to the bowling of Fyzee, Shakoor taking on at the other end. Both bowlers maintained a perfect length and runs came in very slowly. MacLean was dismissed early, but when Peerbhoy took his place the batting brightened up and several good strokes were seen. When the total was 37, Spilling succumbed to a good catch in slips by Shakoor. Thereafter the attack prved too good for the batsmen and the whole was dismissed for 72 the last four wickets falling without the addition of a run. A refreshing feature of the innings was the display of Peerbhoy who played confidently throughout and executed a number of fine strokes. G. Rasool was the most successful bowler, having accounted for 5 wickets at a cost of 15 runs.

After the tea interval Kazrani and Ali Shafi faced the school attack and gave the Gymkhana a convincing start. They played freely and decades went upon the board in rapid succession. At 35 Kazrani gave a different chance to a fielder at deep square-leg, but survived. The pair were separated, however, by Spilling who ran up to collect a difficult one from Kazrani off his own bowling. The partnership had realized 56 runs and the Gymkhana had to make 17 runs to win. Ali Shafi, retired after one run had been scored, and Jasdenwalla and G. A. Rasool scored the requisite runs, the former being dismissed after the winning run had been scored. The innings closed for 113 runs, the Islam Gymkhana winning by 41 runs. MacLean, bowled a good length at a respectable pace, and it was his appearance with the leather that broke the confident partnership of Jasdenwalla and Rasool. Towards the end Kane brought off an excellent one-handed catch which dismissed Vali Ahmed who was out to hit.

CATHEDRAL H. SCHOOL.

Spilling, ct. Shakoor, b. G. A. Rasool	13
MacLean, ct. G. A. Rasool, b. Shakoor..	4
Peerbhoy, ct. Jasdenwalla, b. G. A. Rasool	35
Kane, l.b.w. G. A. Rasool	0
Leontzini, b. Shakoor	1
O. Brown, l.b.w. G. A. Rasool	3
Abraham, l.b.w. Shakoor	2
Ghattan, ct. Shakoor, b. G. A. Rasool	7
C. Brown, not out	1
Haskell, b. Wali Ahmed	0
R. Brown, b. Wali Ahmed	0
Extras	6
Total	72

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Kazrani, ct. and b. Spilling	36
Ali Shafi, retired	17
Jasdenwalla, b. MacLean	13
G. A. Rasool, run out	10
A. H. Kadri, b. Peerbhoy	8
A. Nooruddin, b. MacLean	1
E. Fatakdawala, run out	1
Gaffar Beg, run out	17
A. A. A. Fyzee, ct. Kane, b. Peerbhoy	0
F. Shakoor, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	113

KING'S TROPHY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Britain's team of 2,000 school-boys scored 141,132 points for the King's Trophy, in connexion with the Imperial Challenge Shields Competition for 1926 under the auspices of the National Rifle Association. The results of shooting in the overseas Dominions are awaited.—Reuter's Special.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

18D. RUPEE THE ROOT CAUSE.

INDIVIDUALISTIC OUTLOOK NEEDED.

A meeting was held in the Precious Cinema Hall on Sunday forenoon, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta spoke on the problem of unemployment, Mr. B. F. Madan presiding.

The question of unemployment was so deep-seated said Mr. Mehta, that it demanded a searching and minute study of the causes that mainly contributed to it. The country witnessed during the past few years sumptuous rain, good crops and yet her trade was down, money market tight and unemployment keen. The question demanded a deep study.

One of the causes, said the speaker, was due to the diminished demand for material and other articles after the war and the consequent disengagement of the war time labourers or employed. The second cause was more concealed and less open. The demand for Indian manufacture and the export of Indian gold during the war made this a creditor country. But that money was not forthcoming; it had to be got somehow or other. The only tangible, right and legitimate form in which money can come into the country, is gold. But the Government of India was powerless and the Government in England placed an embargo on gold. Immense silver was coined at a time when silver stood high.

The Government of India could have allowed gold to come into this country; but the Government did not care to feel that they had any obligation to the people.

THE DEFLATION HAVOC.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas said that the export trade of this country amounted to 367 crores and they could imagine the loss that would be sustained by the country if the exchange ratio stood at 2 sh. to the rupee. The loss came to 45 crores on the export trade of the country and they could not afford to lose it; the money ought to come into the country out of somebody's pockets. The internal trade of the country was twenty times its foreign trade and if they estimated the loss on 367 crores worth of foreign trade, the loss on internal trade should also be affected to a large scale, if not twenty times, at least about 15 to 16 times. The loss had to be made good by the sellers themselves, the real seller was the producer, the tiller of the soil. That is, when prices fall on account of the exchange business, the brunt of the consequences had to be borne by the cultivator, as the merchants who outwardly handled the trade cared for their commission and as long as their pound of flesh was secure, that was all they cared for. Naturally this meant the cultivator's purchasing power was reduced and he was completed to pass on himself a self-denying ordinance by reducing his already low standard of life still further This in turn reflected on the trade and industries of the country and produced an adverse effect on them. Therefore the reduced purchasing power of the agriculturist was another cause of unemployment, he said.

18d., RUPEE THE ROOT CAUSE.

Artificial steps had been taken, continued the lecturer, to maintain a high rate of exchange. While India wanted more coin currency, the Government withdrew about hundred crores of rupees, resulting in the scarcity of the rupee, the increased bank rate and other transactions connected with money. The 1s. 6d. ratio, he said, had disturbed the whole economic fabric of the country. It was evident, therefore, that the dominating deflation in the ratio was a prime cause of unemployment.

The cure rested on the return to the more honest and natural rate of exchange, namely 1s. 4d. to the rupee. They should organise an agitation throughout the country to return to a more honest standard of money in this country. The Government wanted to keep it at a higher rate; and if that rate was to remain, the whole fabric of the economic life of the country would be weakened and devitalised and a lower standard of efficiency would result.

The Currency League was formed, the speaker concluded, for the purpose of agitating for an honest money dealing, and asked the people to take a keen interest in the movement.

INDIVIDUALISTIC OUTLOOK.

Mr. Madan next said, that it was merely the interchange of labour, that brought about employment and it was that kind of interdependence of the labourers that carried on the world. The poorest man in the field should get the wages of his labour. India was mainly an agricultural country and if the agriculturist's position was improved, simutaneously improvement in business, would result.

After referring to the readjustment which was being talked about, Mr. Madan concluded by saying that in Europe and America life was individualistic. Men in good circumstances had parents in the work house. But in India they had not attained that stage of civilization, and they were sufficiently old fashioned to think it part of their duty to support their parents and relations from starving. The thing was that the cultivator should be enabled to get a reasonable return for his labour.

Captain Rignot and Lieut. Coste, the French aviators arrived at Karachi from Delhi on the 6th evening and left for Paris at dawn on the 7th morning.—A. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy inspected with the colonization in Gajjiam tract with the Nawab of Bhawalpur and his ministers and evinced much interest in the development of agriculture in the new colony.—A. P.

The French aviators left for Delhi this morning.

MR. M. P. DASTUR DEAD.

KARACHI'S BEST SPORTSMAN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, November 3.

Mr. M. P. Dastur, who represented here Messrs. Godrej and Co., certain other firms for Sind, met with a fatal accident last morning while driving a motor bicycle. He was driving in good speed, and in order to save a cooly, who would have been crushed under the motor bicycle, put up breakes, but unfortunately the wrong ones, and thus he got a fall. He dashed against the footpath, smashing his skull. By the time he was sent to the hospital, life was found to be extinct.

He was a young man of only 30, and leaves behind him his old father and mother, brothers and sisters, a few friends and relations. His parents had left Karachi the previous night for Sukkur, who have been wired to about the accident. The funeral takes place this morning. May his sould rest in peace!

Mr. Dastur, who has been a sportsman all his life, was the best bat, and the best field in Karachi. He played in the two matches against the M. C. C. Parsis and Moslems combined, and All Combined. Mr. Gilligan and other members of the M. C. C. expressed the following words in his favour:—"Mr. Dastur is the best field and the bat." His loss will be mourned by all Karachi, but pecially by the sporting circle of Karachi.

M. C. C. AUTOGRAPHIC BALL AUCTIONAL FOR Rs 170.

The M. C. C.'s 1st Autographic Ball was publicly auctioned on the Gymkhana ground and was purcharsed by Mr. Khajurana, the President of the Parsi Institute.

B. C. ORCHESTRA AND ROMAN SINGERS

Mr. Behr, the Director of the Bombay Chamber Orchestra was well rewarded for his persistency in finding delights to satisfy the appetite of the lovers of good music in this city of Bombay. The climax was reached when he secured the Roman Singers to help him and join the 122nd Concert on Thursday last.

The bill-of-fare was rich as it was varied and the Roman Singers bore the burden of the day. Not that Mr. Behr's Orchestra did nothing, on the contrary they were the foundation on which the whole programme rested. They opened with the "Triumphal March from Cleopatra" by Luigi Mancinelli. This is a piece which gives great scope for an orchestra. From beginning to end, the concert was a huge success.

INCOME TAX
OR
SUPER TAX
Never mind whether you are a Limited Co., Firm, or an individual, if you need advice on any point regarding IN COME TAX OR SUPER TAX consult immediately
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX EXPERTS,
6 Sukhadvala Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road Fort .. .. BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560.

MACHINE TOOLS
for WORKSHOPS
SUCH AS
Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK
BATLIBOI & Co.,
MACHINERY MERCHANTS,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLES
OUR QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION
Sajan & Co., 4, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

ODOL
Original GERMAN ODOL
For Dental Disease
Rs. 2/- per bottle.
RAVAL & CO., 13, Bank St. Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

University Degrees. Results of B.Com., B.A., and B.Sc., (Subsidiary) University Hall, 2 p.m.

Mr. B. G. Horniman's lecture on "Parsis and Politics", Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall 6.30 p.m. (Protest at proposed prosecution of Mr. Nariman to be recorded).

Pandit Malaviya's lecture on Council elections, Madhav Bag, 6 p.m., Mr. M. R. Jayakar to preside.

TUESDAY, November 9.

General Voting for Bombay Council: Public Holiday.

Voting for Bombay City South: (1) Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao, (3 stations, one for "A" Ward and two for "C" Ward); (2) Wilson College, Chowpatty for "D" Ward.

Voting for Bombay City North: (1) the old Common Prison, Jail Road, East Umerkhadi, "B" Ward; (2) B. E. S. Girls' School, Parel Road, Byculla "E" Ward. (3) D. Thackersay Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel "F" Ward. (4) A. de Silva School, Dadar "G" Ward.

WEDNESDAY, November 10.

Garden party to meet Sir P. Thakordas, Chaupatty Bandstand 5.30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Monday) from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and a programme of vocal and instrumental music will be broadcast from 6.45 p.m. to 8 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. wavelength 387 metres.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the S.P. M. Mehta Gardens to-day (Monday) at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams at deferred rates are not admitted for places other than (1) Cape Haitien; (2) Mole-St.-Nicolas and (v) Port au Prince in the Republic of Haiti. (1) San Domingo and (2) Puerto Plata in the Labrador Dominican Republic and (') Bueau Ventura and (2) Cartagena in Colombia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" arrived in London on Friday, the 5th instant.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of 23rd ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 5th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

"PARSIS AND POLITICS."

PROTEST AGAINST MR. NARIMAN'S PROSECUTION.

To-day at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) there will be a public meeting at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, when Mr. B. G. Horniman will deliver an address on "Parsis and Politics"—after which a resolution will be moved protesting against the proposed prosecution of Mr. K. F. Nariman, when all are invited to attend.

SUPPORT MR. GINWALA'S CANDIDATURE.

The Joint Hony. Secretary of the G. Ward District Congress Committee in an appeal writes: "The Indian National Congress Committee which has been in the Vanguard of Indian freedom for the last forty years is for the first time running its own candidates for the Legislatures. The honour of the Congress and the country is in your hands. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla is the only Congress candidate for the City North Division. We therefore appeal to all voters to muster strong at the polling booth on 9th November and vote solidly for Mr. Ginwalla who is a true Congressman and friend of the labouring classes. Vote for Congress and vindicate your loyalty to that institution and the ideals for which it has been fighting for all these years. Mr. Ginwalla's symbol is 'Katara.'

VOTE FOR THE FLAG

BOMBAY-CITY-NORTH

COUNCIL ELECTION.

TUESDAY, 9th November, 1926.

To avoid additional taxation, to fight for the popular cause and to obtain more rights and privileges for the MASSES

VOTE FOR ADVOCATE SURVE

by marking three XXX crosses thus

I A.N. Surve		XXX

(Advt.)

CALCUTTA BOAT TRAGEDY.

SEVEN DROWNED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Seven passengers are missing from the boat which sank in the Hooghly on Friday night. Ten men came from a village in a country craft to see the immersion ceremony of the Goddess Kali. At midnight taking advantage of the flood tide they started on their return journey down the river but the boat struck a pontoon and capsized. Three of the men clung to the chain of the pontoon and were rescued by the bridge staff. Others were carried away by a strong tide and could not be found despite rigorous search.—A. P.

ELECTION IN MADRAS.

MR. S. IYENGAR OPPOSED BY JUSTICITE.

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Great interest is being evinced by the general public, throughout the Presidency in this year's elections and it is expected, as compared with the previous year, larger percentage of voters from all constituencies will go to the polling booths to register their votes on Monday. Barring number of Independents and non-partymen, the main struggle in this Province is between the Swarajists and Justicites, both of whom have been carrying on vigorous propaganda throughout the Presidency for the past 3 months. The fight between the Swarajists and Justicites for the seats from the Madras City Constituency is very keen and brisk campaign is maintained. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Chakkarai Chety (Justice) are contesting the seat for the Madras City and the result is awaited by the public with keen interest. Another equally interesting contest is between the Raja of Pangal, Chief Minister, and leader of the Justice Party and Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, a leading member of the Bar, for the Central Landholders' seat in the loral Council. The leaders of both the parties are addressing appeals to the electorates to vote for their respective candidates.

Mr. Satyamurthi, Chairman, Congress Publicity Bureau, in an appeal says: "If only the voters will respond to the call of the Congress and send at least 50 Congressmen to the Legislative Council and at least 12 to the Assembly from Madras I promise that in the next 3 years, the Congress will be enabled to carry on the fight with the bureaucracy and to take the nation very far indeed towards the attainment of our common goal Swaraj.—A. P.

LAHORE CANDIDATES.

LAJPATRAI STANDS FOR TWO CONSTITUENCIES.

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

To-day was the last date on which nomination papers of candidates for the local Legislative Council and the Assembly were to be received by officers. Information regarding those who are standing for the Assembly from the four constituencies is now available. Jullandur Division non-Mahomedan constituency is arousing keen public interest. This constituency has attracted five candidates as already announced. Lala Raizada Hansraj is standing for this constituency as a Swaraj Party candidate, Lala Lajpatrai has also filed his nomination papers. The third candidate is Lala Purshotamlal Sondhi, editor of the Daily "Bandamatram", Lahore. The fourth candidate is Mr. T. Shaw and the fifth Mr. Harishchand. Lala Lajpatrai is also standing for West Punjab non-Mahomedan constituency. The other candidates for this constituency are Diwan Chamanlal, Mrs. Nandlal and Gopichand and Lala Lashuram. There are only two candidates for the West Punjab Sikh Constituency, namely, Sardas Gulabsingh and Harbans Singh. Five candidates are standing for the Punjab Landholders' Constituency, namely, Bakshi Sohanlal, Sardar Naunahal Singh, Raja Mohd. Ikramullah, Jaidev Singh and Mohd. Niwaz Khan. For the East Central Punjab Mahomedan Constituency only 3 candidates are standing, namely, Pir Tajdin, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and Shaikh Saddiq Hasan. Scrutiny of nomination papers will be held on the 8th instant.—A. P.

BUDDHIST MONASTERY BURNT.

RANGOON, Nov. 6.

A Moulmein message states a fire which originated from the overturning of a candle, destroyed the immages of the Budha, Kyaungs (monasteries) and Zayats (rest houses) in Ye Hle Pagoda at Moulmein, and the damage is estimated at between 40 to 50 thousand rupees.

£ 2,000 RACE AT NEWBURY.

LONDON, November 6.

At Newbury, to-day, a match between Solly Joels Oojah carrying nine stones and Sir Hugh Cunliffe Owens Highborn Second, carrying eight stones and ten pounds, over six furlongs £2,000 aside, Owens Highborn Second beat Oojah by ten lengths. Childs rode Highborn Second and Carslake rode Oojah.—Reuter.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF GIRL.

A SENSATIONAL CASE.

A case that has excited considerable interest among the Hindu residents of Gamdevi and its environs was heard last Thursday at the Girgaum Police Court in which 5 persons, viz., a motor driver, a public woman and another person stood charged with kidnapping, at the instance of one Laximbai Baburao Pathare

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution appear to be that Chhabibai, the sixteen-year old daughter of the complainant lived with her parents at Gamdevi and used to attend a Maharatti school where she learnt up to the fourth standard. Chandrabai, who is the first accused in the case, was a domestic servant in a neighbouring house about a year ago but had since given up her job and become a prostitute at Kandewadi. On the 27th of last July Chandrabai, it is alleged, took Chhabibai in a motor car from Gamdevi to Kandewadi, Khandu Manaji, the second accused, having procured the car and accompanied them to Chandrabai's residence.

The three then drove towards the Fort and were met by the third accused, Shankar Sakharam; and thereafter Chhabibai was given into the protection of Vaibai, a bidimaker; where she was kept for eight days.

Meanwhile arrangements had been made with one Ganpat to accommodate the girl in a house at Malad, where she was subsequently taken, and kept for 15 days. They spent a week at Dombivli and finally returned to Bombay and resided in Shri Krishna Building at Parel

A QUARREL

After a few days at this place the second and third accused fell out as it came to Khandu's knowledge that Sakharam not only had designs of his own with regard to the girl, but those designs were connected with bringing visitors to the room and making the girl earn as a common prostitute.

The third accused, finding himself thus disappointed, the story proceeds, returned to Thakurdwar, where he was arrested by the police. He told the police that Chhabibai was staying at Narielwadi, where Khandu had been given a room by his master Khondaji Contractor. The second accused was subsequently arrested and Chhabibai brought home.

Mr. Mankar, instructed by Sub-Inspector Rendalkar, conducted the prosecution; while Messrs. Talpade, Parolkar and Babrekar defended the first, second and third accused respectively.

In the course of his cross-examination of Chhabibai, who was cited as a prosecution witness, Mr. Parolkar elicited further facts from the witness, which revealed the reason and the preparations for the elopement. Witness admitted that she fell in love with Khandu and wanted to marry him: but her parents had arranged a match for her at Bhiwandi and were hastening the preparations for the wedding. She had written to her lover on several occasions in one of which she had written to say that her paternal uncle and grandmother having died, the time was very opportune and further suggested that nobody would make inquiries when she had gone: nor did she expect her people to be in a position to spend the money which would be needed to put into effect their threat that they would send both of them to jail it they ran away. Chhabibai further admitted that she first wrote to Khandu of her own accord and threw the letter to him while he was passing by her house on a bicycle. Finally she admitted that she was even now willing to marry the second accused.

The case is proceeding.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

SUPPORT TO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

At the sitting of the Indian Christian Conference to-day with Mr. Jordan in the chair, resolutions were passed demanding presentations of the Indian Christians in public bodies and submitting that "while the Conference is of opinion that communal representation is not ideal, yet having regard to the state of things prevailing in this country the Conference thinks that communal representation should be granted to the community." Resolutions were also passed recommending the starting of co-operative societies, adoption of technical and agricultural professions by the community and welcoming the recently organised United Church in India (North) and emphasising the need for United church in India. The Conference resolved to send a message of sympathy and goodwill, to the sister communities in the country, which were suffering because of communal strife and urged the local leagues to cultivate in their members healthy national feelings.—A. P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN BOMBAY.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party a Public Meeting will be held at Madhav Baug, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, when Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will speak on "The Present Political Situation in India and Council Elections". Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

TAMPERING WITH NOMINATION PAPERS.

METAMORPHOSIS OF FIGURE "7."

MAGISTRATE'S PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHAPRA, Nov. 3.

An extraordinary and amazing incident happened yesterday at the time of the scrutiny of nomination papers of Maulana Mazharul Haque and Moulvi Mobarak Ali in the court of the District Magistrate, Saran, who is also the Returning Officer for the District. When Moulvi Mobarak Ali's nomination papers were scrutinized no objection was taken on behalf of Maulana Mazharul Haque. But when it came to the turn of Maulana Mazharul Haque's papers Moulvi Mobarak Ali objected that the entry regarding the electoral roll number in the nomination papers of the Maulana did not tally with the certified copy of the entry filed by Maulana Haque. Looking at the papers it was found that the nomination papers of Maulana Haque were tampered with and that No. 7 had been changed into 17.

Dr. Syed Mahmood who had filled all the entries in the nomination papers at once challenged the genuineness of the papers and said that figure "1" was added subsequently in all the three nomination papers after they were filed. The District Magistrate disallowed the objection of Moulvi Mobaraq Ali and accepted the nomination papers of Maulana Mazharul Haque.

To-day the incident developed into a sequel and that is Maulana Haque himself filed a petition before the District Magistrate praying for a public enquiry and the latter ordered it accordingly. Babu Sewnandan Prasad, the Senior Deputy Magistrate, held a public enquiry and examined seven witnesses including Dr. Syed Mahmood, Babu Jaleshwer Prasad, M.L.C., the confidential clerk of the District Magistrate, the election clerk, the typist and others.

FATAL BOXING BOUT.

"A FAIR FIGHT" WITHOUT GLOVES

How a boxing bout between two youngsters ended in a fatal tragedy was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Saturday when an inquest was held touching the death of Joseph Layola who was rendered unconscious in the course of a fight at Bandra with another boy named Crescent Lomos. Joseph was treated by Dr. P. DeSilva at Bandra but his condition getting worse was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Saturday morning death being due to a dislocation of a cetebrae vestebrae.

The evidence showed that on the night of November 2 the deceased had accepted a challenge to fight Crescent Lomos on the next day. The two boys fought near Crescent's house and to all appearances the fight was fair as some one stated that they shook hands before fighting. It was a boxing match without gloves. Joseph was hit on the neck during the fight and became unconscious. Some people put him on a chair and threw water on him. He was then taken to the Municipal dispensary where some iodine was applied. Joseph's condition grew worse and Dr. D'Silva was sent for late that night. The doctor, it was alleged, could not come as he was not well. Another doctor was consulted and finally the boy was brought to the J. J. Hospital where he died.

At the inquest the mother of the deceased stated that her son had hot words with the suspect and the two had challenged each other on November 2. On the next day, she heard that some people were beating her son. She found him unconscious and took him to Dr. D'Silva who treated the case lightly.

Another witness, Peter Pinto deposed, the doctor did not examine Joseph properly but merely asked the nurse to put some iodine under his right eye.

Dr. Henry Byrne, house-surgeon of the J. J. Hospital being examined said that Joseph was brought in a critical condition and it would have been impossible to save his life in that condition. They made the patient as comfortable as possible and sent for a surgeon, Dr. Parmar who came and said that the case was beyond hope. Sand-bags were put round the neck of the patient and every care was taken.

Dr. P. D'Silva, medical officer of the Municipal dispensary of Bandra stated that the deceased Joseph was taken to him at 6-30 p.m. on November 3. Joseph was quite conscious and took off his own coat. There were several superficial wounds on the patient. Witness looked at the patient and finding no serious symptoms gave him such treatment as his other injuries needed. No one had told the doctor that Joseph had fainted before coming to the dispensary.

The jury recorded a verdict of death due to the dislocation of the second vestebrae in consequence of a boxing match in which the deceased was voluntarily engaged with the suspect. The jury maintained that the age of the deceased was said to be 17 or 18 years but there was no proof to show that he was a minor. They therefore gave the benefit of section 87 of the Indian Penal Code to the suspect.

The suspect who was present in the Court in police custody was released.

IRON HAND IN ITALY.

DRASTIC MEASURES "FOR PUBLIC SAFETY."

DEATH PENALTIES FOR POLITICAL OFFENCES.

ROME, Nov. 5.

The indignation all over Italy in consequence of the attempt to assassinate Sgr. Mussolini at Bologna has been the subject of report by the Minister of the Interior to the Cabinet, which has approved of his drastic measures for public safety. They are as follows: Revision of all passports for abroad and cancellation, from 9th November, of all passports issued except those possessed by Italians abroad, severe penalties including the use of armed force on anyone attempting to leave or abeting attempts to leave Italy without passport, the suppression "sine die" of all publications opposed to the present regime, the dissolution of all parties, societies and organisations having anti-Fascist aims, strictest police supervision of all those who had committed or had shown an intention of committing acts likely violently to subvert the social and economic institutions of the country and endanger the safety of the state severe penalties on anyone illegally wearing the uniform or insignia of any institution especially the Fascist organisations, and the creation of a Political Investigation Department attached to each Fascist command.—Reuter.

BILL FOR DEFENCE OF THE STATE

The Minister of Justice explained and the Cabinet approved of the bill for the defence of the state establishing death penalty on anyone committing an act against the life, health or the personal liberty of the king, regent, queen, crown prince or chief of the Government; also for any act calculated to lead to the subjection of the state to a foreign power, affect the independence of the state or compromise its unity and on anyone revealing or procuring political or military secrets or committing acts calculated to cause armed risings or participating in them and on anyone inciting to civil war or pillage. Complicity in some of the abovementioned crimes is punishable with 15 to 30 years' solitary confinement and instigating such crimes by means of the press or their condonation is punishable with solitary confinement from 5 to 15 years.

The reconstitution under new names of societies dissolved renders the authors liable to solitary confinement from 3 to 10 years. Members of or protagonists on behalf of such societies are similarly liable to 2 to 5 years. Any national outside Italian territory spreading false news regarding the internal condition of the state is liable to solitary confinement from 5 to 15 years. Sentences in default, render the offenders liable to lose the right of citizenship and confiscation of property. The foregoing crimes will be tried by special tribunals of the regular militia or the militia officers. The Military Penal Code will be applied as in war time.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

DATA TO BE COLLECTED.

In view of the discussion on the question of middle-class unemployment in the press as well as in the Central and local legislatures, the Government of Bombay have instructed the Labour Office to conduct an inquiry into the problem of middle-class unemployment with a view to obtaining reliable data on which any future action that may be found necessary may be based. Similiar attempt was made by the Labour Office last year by means of advertisements etc., to obtain information but the results were disappointing and Government have come to the conclusion that the only way in which satisfactory data can be obtained is for the general public to co-operate with the Labour Office in the collection of information. The Labour Office has drawn up a schedule, copies of which will be circulated to the heads of Goverment and semi-government departments, private firms and educational institutions etc. with a request that these schedules may be distributed among the members of their staff, who should be asked to get them filled up by unemployed persons known to them. The schedules when completed should be returned to the head of the office or college or school as the case may be, who will forward them to the Labour Office.

CABLE ITEMS.

Leeds.—The Secretary of the Bookmakers' Protection Association announced that, in spite of everything which occurred in the South, the members intended to adhere to the resolution passed on Thursday night to refrain from betting at the Liverpool and Lincoln meetings.—Reuter's Special.

London.—The death is reported of Mr. Robert Newman, founder of the Queen's Hall promenade concerts. He was aged 68.—Reuter.

London.—As a sequel to bookmakers' strike and the losses racecourses have thereby incurred, a meeting of the Racecourse Proprietors' Association will be held on 11th instant. The principal topic will be the possibility of establishing a totalisator on the courses.—Reuter's Special.

London.—In Rugby football the Maoris beat Cardiff by 18 points to 8 at Cardiff, on Saturday.—Reuter's Special.

London.—At Belfast in football amateur international, England beat Ireland by three goals to nil.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Birdwood accompanied by Captain K. C. Dawson, A.D.C. to His Excellency Field Marshall Sir William Birdwood, arrived at Rangoon on Friday morning, and was the guest of the Governor at the Government House.

Lady Birdwood left for Mandalay on Friday noon. The Governor saw her off at the railway station.

Men and Matters

The Jam Saheb when he left Ballynahinch Station (it is not a station in Kathiawar mind you, but in Ireland) about thirty hefty Connemara employees employed in his Castle (called Ballynahinch Castle, in County Galway) lined up at the station, and the sweet Jam shook hand with each of them sweetly. The scene, we are told, was "like an episode from the Arabian Nights."

• • • • • •

By the bye, the hefty Pats must have shed tears at the (temporary) parting with their master. One wishes some enterprising photographer had snapped the scene—for the edification of India in general and the people of Nawanagar in particular.

• • • • • •

Three nature scientists have declared that bees are not as busy as the proverb "busy as a bee" would lead us to believe, but that they are indolent. In an age in which theories are exploded one by one, we shall not be surprised if we are in the near future told that a butterfly is not brisk but sluggish, that a dove is not harmless but very pugnacious, a tiger is not fierce but a timid cringing quiet sort of "fellow," that a peacock is not proud (like some of our leaders) but an acme of gentleness, and that a fox is not cunning but a pucca thoroughbred straightforward subjects of His Majesty the Lion's domain.

• • • • •

"Two glasses of water followed by ten somersaults immediately upon awakening is the way to keep thin," says Miss Frances Starr, the actress. "Further exercise is unnecessary, after this you eat anything." From a cursory perusal of full page reports of election meetings held all over India and given in this paper, it is evident several of the candidates do give a couple of assurances every day followed by strange somersaults immediately after, at other places and times, perhaps thinking that thereby they keep themselves 'fit' for Council entry. Once they enter the portals of the Council, further promises are, of course, unnecessary.

• • • • • •

Mr. P. B. Datar of the Mutual Helping Society, Dadar, writes:—

"It is really very sad that, in spite of the efforts of our social-workers, an important question still remains scarcely attended to. In these same columns, I had made a reference to this question viz., of the reclamation of minor beggars, last year. The situation is in no way better; it is getting worse instead. Fingind it the best measure to provoke sympathy, the aged beggars are reinforcing themselves by adding fresh numbers of such minors, male and female, every day for exhibition in streets. Proper investigation, I am sure, will bring to light the fact that many of these minors are illegally taken possession of by their so-called guardians.

• • • • • •

No one, I hope will deny that a considerable number of these victims are mostly meagrely cared for before coming to age, and the small number of them who, after the deadly fights with death, may emerge successful and come of age, are sure to enlarge the number of thieves, pick-pockets and what is most distressful, of the members of the hell on earth—the brothels—even.

So, may I hope that, now at least, our ardent social-workers will have their attention drawn to this question and direct their exertions towards its solution?

The "Daily Express" of London has offered a prize of £100 for a Life-Story competition. Supposing the humble Indian cultivator were eligible for the competition what would he write? Would it not be something in this manner?

"I was born in a bad famine year. The Government who are my "ma-bap" brought me up on Cod-Liver-Oil. As I was rather unpractical they appointed a Mamlatdar to be an elder-brother to me. To save me from the temptations of the world, my kind uncles, the tax-collectors, generously took my burdens upon themselves. They have done their best to lighten my existence. The greatest lords of the land have called me their friend. The Government has no other joy in life than to watch over my welfare and minister to my extravagant needs. A great and good uncle Sir Basil Blackett, has just made me a handsome promise. They call it the 1/6d. ratio and it's purely for my own good they say. Is it, though?"

• • • • • •

"Hello, old chap! Feeling lonely now your wife's away?"

"Well, the washing-up and bedmaking are a bit of a nuisance, but I get the loud-speaker going all the time and don't seem to miss her."

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

DISTINCTION, CERTIFICATES AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Examination for the Distinction of Bhishagwar and Graduates of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College and for the certificates of Bhishak, Rasavaidya, and Upavaidya also for female students of Paricharika and Sarika will begin on Thursday the 9th December 1926 in the hall of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College.

Candidates should send in their applications with fees to the Registrar at least a fortnight before the date of the Examinations. Those appearing from the other institutions should send them with particulars about their studies. Admission for the New students (Males and females) will take place after due tests from Thursday 23rd December, 1926.

Full particulars of the curriculum and the examinations will be supplied on application with postage stamps of annas two only.

POPAT PRABHURAM,
L. M. S., Pranacharya,
Principal.

Prabhuram Ayurvedic College,
Vaidyabhuwan, Bhuleshwar,
Bombay, 3-11-26.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926 BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.)

The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926

The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Final and the rest passes in Final and Inter subjects (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). Practice and Law of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Geography, Political Economy, Business English.

GT. WESTERN BUILDING,.
Opposite R. I. M. Dock Yard,
Apollo St., BOMBAY.

Note.—**THIS PIONEER COLLEGE** has thus maintained its brilliant record of **TWENTY SIX YEARS.**

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1926

"PLEA FOR PURITY"

In an article on the above subject Mahatma Gandhi pleads for fair methods both in the internal affairs of the Congress and in the matter of elections. His object in urging this plea on the eve of the General Elections could only have been to put Congress organisations on their guard at a time when passions rage fierce and the temptation to resort to irregular methods may be great. It should be noticed that he does not accept the allegations made by his correspondents as being accurate, nor has he had time to verify them. He publishes them only to enable Congressmen to be forewarned and to take special care to leave no room for complaint. It should also be noticed that the allegations do not refer to any one of the three parties in the Congress, in particular, and one correspondent frankly admits that his own election agents often play him false by attributing to him virtues which he does not possess. We feel it necessary to say this because a contemporary draws a wrong inference from the article in question and suggests that the methods complained of are adopted to forward the interests of "Congress candidates" at the elections, meaning clearly the Swarajist candidates. We have ourselves known of many complaints about election methods made by almost all parties in the country. The election methods of certain communalists in Madras who have nothing to do with the Congress have recently been most objectionable. Mr. Mazharul Haque, the Congress candidate in Bihar, finds his nomination papers tampered with. The fact seems to be that in a majority of cases the complaints against election tactics are very much exaggerated. Of the many that come for nomination, few are chosen; and the disappointed candidate for nomination as also the elected nominee faring ill in his canvassing, like a bad workman quarrelling with his tools, quarrels with the rival candidates' election tactics. We do not say that our election campaigns are impeccable. On the other hand we have from time to time exposed some objectionable practices in canvassing. With reference to the complaint made to Gandhiji about voting on caste lines, we have time and again condemned voting on communal and caste lines; while an Anglo-Indian contemporary, which often cavils at Indian communalism, openly calls upon a certain community to vote for a certain candidate because he belongs to that community. Only the other day we had occasion to deplore the tactics of some communalists in Delhi against the Congress candidate, Mr. Asaf Ali. It is the duty of responsible leaders and organisations and newspapers to follow the example of Mahatmaji in making strenous efforts to maintain a high level of purity in our election campaigns. It should be no consolation to us that things are much worse in the West. The Congress, in particular, should give the right lead. The Congress will also do well to realise that most of the election troubles are due to a needless multiplication of parties.

A PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION.

With the charkha in the forefront of the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress and with a Royal Commission going round the country investigating problems of agricultural progress there is no aspect of national life which so engages the attention of the public to-day as the reconstruction of rural society. The pressure of economic forces has been so severe that the rural social fabric in India has been thoroughly disintegrated and it will tax all the energies of the leaders of the nation to assist in setting up a new social order. There is one method of working towards this end which has been tried and tried with a very fair measure of success in countries with such diverse economic and political conditions as Soviet Russia, Imperial Japan, bureaucratic France, the wealthy United States of America, the old German Empire, modern Italy, little Denmark and Sinn-Fein Ireland, not to mention Holland, Belgium, Roumania, and all the new countries into which the Austro-Hungarian Empire has been split up. That method is the organization of the rural community for common economic endeavour on co-operative lines. As that distinguished Irish poet-statesman, George Russell (A. E.) has observed: "Co-operation is the keystone of an arch without which technical knowledge offered from the side of the State and social enterprise on the part of the individual country-dweller will never bridge the widening gulf which separates him from the advance of civilization." Indian agriculture stands in greater need of co-operation than the countries of the west, unorganized and unfettered as its peasantry is, and conducted as the industry is in several of the provinces on the basis of small holdings. The only matter for regret is that the movement labours still under the disadvantage of being identified in the public mind too closely with the State, although the degree of association with Government is not uniform all over the country, but varies from province to province.

In Bombay, for instance, the influence of State action in the work of propaganda and organization has been extremely negligible. If in rural areas new primary societies are being started it is not in response to a fiat from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or from any other officer of Government, for the official policy is one of consolidation and not of extension. Societies are being started in developed areas, not in response to any active propaganda, but by imitation, as the Maclagan Committee phrased it, that is, as a result of the influence spread by good working societies in their neighbourhood. In the two Khandesh districts the number of badly managed societies is shown to be less than fifteen out of a total of seven hundred, cases of arbitration and liquidation being extremely uncommon in these districts. These results are due primarily to the better economic condition of agriculturists in these districts, but it is not always that well-to-do agriculturists respond to the call on their loyalty which the co-operative system makes. As the Registrar observes in his annual report, the provisions of prompt and adequate finance, the systematic teaching of the use of credit by the preparation of annual statements of normal credit and the opening of branches of the financing agencies in centres easily accessible to members of co-operative societies have all contributed to create interest and inspire confidence among the rural classes. Similar intensive effort is necessary in other areas and in course of time it may reasonably be expected that even in less favoured tracts cultivators will come to regard co-operative credit as a blessing. In areas like the tract served by the Mutha canal, the movement may appear to have received a setback, but when passing adverse comments on the growth of overdues in these societies one should not overlook the fact that the sugar-cane industry is passing through the severest crisis to which it has been subjected in modern times, and that while the policy of the authorities of the Irrigation Department tends to stimulate sugar-cane cultivation, such cultivation under the ordinary methods is no longer remunerative for the average cultivator. The report of the Director of Agriculture for the year 1924-25 vividly postrayed the struggles of the sugar-cane cultivator to make both ends meet; but it is curious that while the sugar-cane cultivator comes in for scathing criticism for his unpunctuality and his defaults no immediate action is taken to help him through the economic depression which has overtaken his industry; on the contrary, there has been an inexplicable increase in the water rates payable on the Deccan canals!

An aspect of the co-operative movement which provides ample material for study by Indian economists is the development of banking on co-operative lines for the people and by the people. The introduction of modern banking instruments, the adoption of improved banking methods and machinery and the provision of facilities for credit are as necessary for persons of small means as for the well-to-do, and the only manner in which such individuals can secure these advantages, which till now have been a monopoly of the rich is to organize peoples' co-operative banks. The number of such urban banks in the Presidency is about fifty, and their aggregate resources over a crore and a half. While in district and taluk towns, these urban societies are real people' banks open to all communities, it is a matter for regret that there is no institution of the type in the City of Bombay where we have urban co-operative banks intended either for particular communities or for the employees of large offices and firms. Playing an equally important role in the field of banking, especially in rural areas, are the district Central Banks and the Bombay Provincial Bank. The total resources held by these amounted to nearly three crores which appear to be ample enough for the short term current requirement of the existing societies provided separate arrangements are devised for the organization of long term mortgage credit. The sphere of influence of the Central Banks seems to be extending, and while some years ago the investments of the Provincial Bank with the primary societies largely exceeded the corresponding figure of advances by Central Banks at the end of the last year, the outstanding advances of the Provincial Bank with primary societies constituted only a third of the total figure. The Central Banks are also acquiring a larger voice in the management of the Provincial Bank and increasing their holdings in its capital, the Provincial Bank having now 574 societies including Central Banks as shareholders as against 821 individuals. Both the Central Banks and the Provincial Bank maintain their own staff for inspection and assessment of credit and both have adopted the policy of opening branches in areas served by them to get into touch with the affiliated primary societies, to organize arrangements for the provision of prompt and adequate finance and to impart practical education to members of societies in modern banking methods. These are all developments on the right lines and equally welcome is the step which was taken during the year by the Co-operative Institute to transform itself by a change in its constitution into a representative federation of primary co-operative societies. Conditions being what they are in India to-day, organization and development often proceed from the top, instead of the initiative coming from the bottom, but the Institute has done its best to ward off any reproach on that score, for though the original impulse may have been from above, henceforward it will be the declared will of elected representatives of primary co-operative societies which will inspire its activities and mould its policy.

THE PROSECUTION OF MR. NARIMAN.

The report of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee will, Reuter informs us, soon be published. Considering the manner in which the examination of witnesses has taken place—apart, of course, from the defective personnel and terms of reference of the Committee—the outcome will be like the result of the proverbial mountain in labour. Lord Lloyd and Sir George Buchanan have, each in his own way, sought, to all intents and purposes, successfully, to bluff the Committee and the tax-payer of the Presidency will be asked, in the words of the author of the great Back Bay misadventure, to "let it pass" and meekly resign himself to his 'kismet" and to the mortgage of his poor resources for two generations. Meanwhile, he must put up with the added mortification of seeing one of his fearless champions being prosecuted for defamation. We cannot congratulate the Government of Bombay on their very strong recommendation of, and the Government of India on their sanction to, the prosecution of Mr. Nariman. For, in doing so, they have usurped a function which rightly belongs to the Committee of Enquiry and set a dangerous precedent which will make every future committee of enquiry futile and ineffective for any public purpose. The object of every committee of enquiry, as of the Mears' Committee, is to ascertain the truth about a particular subject of public importance. The object can only be served if witnesses appearing before it are induced to speak freely by the guarantee of protection against prosecution for defamation? Except for Sir Frederick Hopkinson, who made no secret of his biassed attitude in the matter, the two Indian members of the Committee did not countenance the suggestion for prosecution, while Sir Grimwood Mears took the right view of the matter when, in the course of an interview, he declared: "I should permit and allow any statement, however "prima facie" defamatory of anybody else, if it was made in good faith and without malice." Asked who was to decide whether such a statement was made in good faith and without malice, Sir Grimwood declared in no uncertain terms: "Well, that is for the affected party to prove. I should cross-examine the wounded party and find out what is in his complaint. If anybody had told me he had been defamed, I should get to the bottom of it; I should ask him to come and sit in the box and tell us the whole story. I should ask him: 'What have you done? What have you not done?' That is the business-like way of treating the matter." Instead of adopting this business-like way and giving the Committee an opportunity of "getting to the bottom" of the complaint, the Government have adopted an arbitrary course which has brought their own Committee of Enquiry into public ridicule and shaken the confidence of the public in their desire to ascertain the truth about Back Bay. Their action, as we stated the other day, is a challenge to the public and especially the voters of Bombay (South). The challenge must be accepted by the triumphant return of Mr. Nariman to the Council at to-morrow's election.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY.

NEED FOR UNITY.

DR. R. P. PARANJPYE INTERVIEWED

"No programme," says Dr. Paranjpye, "can be laid down in clear and definite terms unless a candidate is assured both the seat and the ministership. I shall advance free and compulsory education, reform of university, wide extension of facilities for technical education and the encouragement of vernacular literature. I promise to support any resolution calculated to lower the period of university franchise from seven years to three years. Free and compulsory education in the Presidency, is possible in the next ten years."

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, a candidate for the Bombay University Constituency, who has been in this city to fight his election campaign, was interviewed yesterday morning, at Sardar-griha. Dr. Paranjpye looked a little wearied after his long and tiresome election tour throughout the Bombay Presidency.

Asked if he had any definite programme in the new Council, Dr. Paranjpye said that no programme could be laid in clear and definite terms unless the candidate was assured both the seat and the ministership. He had many programmes to be tried and carried through but under the Constitution, as it was, a non-official member did not get much opportunity of carrying out any measure of importance in the Legislative Council. He could only consider such measures when the Government brought them forward for open discussion. A non-official member could only move resolutions of a recommendatory character and could give notices of bills which had very few chances of succeeding in obtaining the attention of the Council. The main duty of a non-official member was, therefore, one of criticism and not of construction. Dr. Paranjpye declared that he had a number of bills to be moved but he was not in a position to speak about them definitely unless he made sure of the strength of the members holding similar views as his, who would be returned to the new Council. Referring to the programmes laid down by his opponents, he remarked that they were speaking of the programmes as if they were entrusted with the port-folio of education. With the reservation of his obtaining the ministership, he would advance, in particular, the resolutions regarding the extension of free and compulsory education in the Presidency, the reform of the University, wide extension of facilities for technical education coupled with practical training in running the institutions on economic lines and the encouragement of vernacular literature. He would try to remove the keen discontent which was rampant among educational officers of all grades. He believed that several of the steps taken in connection with the carrying out of the Primary Education Act, were not such as they were contemplated either by the Compulsory Education Committee or by himself. The question of primary teacher's payment was also of extreme importance and he had a mind to tackle it as early as possible.

Dr. Paranjpye affirmed that his activities would not be restricted to the field of education alone. The questions relating to the subjects of administration, would also engage his special attention. Such subjects were numerous but they generally followed popularly-held opinions and it would take too long to mention them in details.

"Success, Pretty Well Assured."

Asked to express his forecast of the forthcoming election of the University Constituency, Dr. Paranjpye wittily remarked that every candidate, whether he thought so or not, ought to say that he would succeed—otherwise he had no business to carry on any campaign. He could only say on the strength of very encouraging letters which he had received from his graduate friends living in all parts of the Presidency, that his success was pretty well assured.

Union Inevitable.

Interrogated whether a union of all the Nationalist parties in the Legislatures would not accelerate our progress towards Swaraj and whether he would personally try for such a union, Dr. Paranjpye replied: "Oh yes? The union is not only possible but inevitable. After the elections are over, the popular members, of whatever label, are always ready to work together in the Legislative Council. I found no difficulty during my experience of Council wrok in bringing about a cordial co-operation between the so-called Extremists and the Moderate members. In the Morley Minto Reform Councils and among the Swarajists, the Independents and the Liberals in the new Councils, members of all political parties have cheerfully acknowledged the quality of my work and in more than one occasion I have found myself taking the lead of the Opposition. Once the members are in, the differences will cease to exist and an atmosphere of healthy harmony will prevail. This, of course, presumes that the members of the Swaraj Party will actually stay in the Councils and consider the questions coming before them on their relative merits. They must not indulge in demonstrations like a general unqualified walk-out and so on. In that case, of course, I cannot follow them nor will a substantial portion of the elected members."

Widening of Franchise Essential.

Asked to express his views on the widening of franchise for the University Constituency, Dr. Paranjpye opined that the widening was quiet essential. But the franchise for the University Constituency had been fixed by Parliament, and it could only be altered by the same Parliament. However he promised to support any resolution calculated to lower the period of franchise from seven years to three years.

In proposing to bring down the date of franchise to three years, Dr. Paranjpye stated his reason was that he took into account their first degree. Very often graduates could not get settled in life for about three years after their graduation. The practical difficulties in canvassing or even making a list of fresh graduate-voters would be immense. Three years after his graduation, a graduate would have generally chosen his career and would have a settled place of residence and could be, therefore, readily approached and put on the Register. One more fact must be borne in mind. The University vote was often a second vote because most of the graduates had another vote for the general constituency on account of their being rent-payers, etc. In the Universities of England it was only an M.A who was entitled to vote for the University Constituency and an M.A. degree in Oxford and Cambridge was obtained three years after the first B.A. degree.

Compulsory Education in Ten Years.

Speaking about the immediate possibilities of free and compulsory education in the Presidency, Dr. Paranjpye observed that the programme laid down by the Primary Education Committee extended over ten years and he had no reasons to doubt why that programme should not be carried out in that period. The last two or three years had not seen the progress that was bound to take place during that period. It was his firm conviction that given a capable Minister and a Council to support him, the period of ten years was quite enough for making education free and compulsory in the Bombay Presidency. In Municipal areas that period was capable of a further reduction of five years.

Bitterness in the Election Campaign.

Dr. Paranjpye was extremely sorry to see the amount of personal bitterness and rancour that was visible in the election contests. According to him, these contests should be carried on by educating the electorates by reason and argument and not by personal abuse often leading to personal violence. The advent of complete democratic institutions would be certainly delayed if the candidates and leaders of all parties did not seriously consider the question of making the elections pure and free from personalities. He had also seen candidates even in general constituencies appealing to narrow, sectional and caste prejudices, simply in order to secure votes. The real lovers of the country should disdain to take advantage of such prejudices. Personally he had never indulged in any personal abuse of his opponents nor had he made any insinuations against them. He always appealed to his voters on grounds of public policy.

THE CRY OF SYRIA.

FRANCE'S RUTHLESS REPRESSION.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The following statement of affairs in Syria has been entrusted to me by a prominent Syrian gentleman, whose reliability is beyond question. As he is engaged in commerce, and as his partners are nervous as to his political activities, he desires to remain anonymous. He confides his statement to me, for the 'Bombay Chronicle' columns, with the touching remark:—"I have a solid feeling of friendship and trust towards you. Yourself and another humane friend of our country are being provided with all the news of our Syrian national movement. I do not wish to cause my people unnecessary trouble from the French authorities, who have already exiled one of my relations. I send you a survey of events in the struggle against the French. In the main, I have taken care to back every statement by reference to the official Memorandum sent to the League of Nations on several occasions, the last being on the 11th September of this year."

The Struggle Against the French.

The Mandate for Syria was allotted by the "Allies" to France in April 1920. In May, the same year, the Damascus Government, supported by the unanimous decision of the Constituent Assembly of Syria—which includes the Lebanon and Palestine—definitely rejected the same.

However, General Gouraud succeeded in enforcing the decree of the Allies and attacked the disarmed Damascus with his forces.

The battle of Meisaloun—few miles away from Damascus—fought a few days later, will go in History as the first battle to commemorate the beginning of armed resistance of Syria against the aggression of Imperialistic French.

In the N. W. western district the Alaouites, who had started the revolt in 1919 kept fighting until 1921, and were only subdued after the use of 23,000 French and Colonial soldiers. Northern Syria did her share of fighting from the middle of 1920 till the middle of 1921. Houran—the famous rich plain to the south of Damascus—revolted from August 1920 till the end of the year. Then Djebel Amel—south Lebanan—took up their arms in 1921—the Druses

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Making Italy Safe for Mussolinism.

The expected has happened in Italy. The Fascist Government have lost no time in taking advantage of the latest outrage on Mussolini. Drastic measures for public safety have been taken in the shape of laws which annihilate the last vestiges of political liberty and set in motion an inquisition whose doings are likely to put many a black crimes in history to shame. A prominent Fascist leader speaking the other day declared that the time had come "to look into the eyes and into the brains of the opponents of Fascism one by one" and to get rid of them "by the quickest means." These "quickest means" are foreshadowed in the Bill framed by the Minister of Justice Not only are all publications opposed to the present regime to be suppressed and all parties, societies and organisations having anti-Fascist aims to be dissolved, but the death penalty is to be awarded to all those who are associated in any form of activity against the State as well as to assassins or would-be assassins. Murder, in fact, is to be legalised in Italy in order to make Italy safe for—Mussolinism.

Poll Tax on Asiatics.

There seems to be no limit to the iniquities of the Kenya Government against Asiatics. The Legislative Council is understood to be contemplating an increase in the poll tax on Asiatics from 30 to 50 shillings a year. A poll tax is in its very nature an odious tax and violates every canon of taxation. The Government knows it and has accordingly exempted Europeans from it. The racial discrimination makes it all the more odious. Besides, the tax is to be paid by the rich and the poor alike. To raise it to 50 shillings a year per head is monstrous. The Kenya Government is, indeed, out for scalps, and the Indians in the Crown Colony will have to be prepared for a bitter struggle. Will the Government of India recognise the Indians in the Colony as British subjects entitled to elementary justice and promptly register their protest against the proposed tax? To realise the poignant feelings of Indians in the matter they have only to see what they would feel like if some foreign Government like China or Japan were to impose a poll tax on Europeans including British subjects.

"Insobriety" in the Commons.

Dr. A. Salter, a Socialist member of Parliament, is reported to have recently declared that he had seen many members drink in the House of Commons and that no party was exempt. He would not name his colleagues, unless he was challenged. Explaining himself more precisely, he added: "The members don't take enough to be drunk, but they do temporarily destroy their higher thought control, and are in consequence lacking in self-control, excitable and noisy." Dr. Salter is a responsible member of Parliament, a Justice of the Peace and thirty years ago was House Physician at Guy's Hospital. Yet, for the sake of an Empire on which the sun never sets, we hope his observations are exaggerated. It must be admitted, however, that for members of Parliament to have the freedom of the bar of the House of Commons all the while the House is sitting is a bad temptation to legislators. The House of Commons, as part of the royal palace of Westminster, is known to be immune even from the common licensing restrictions. It is a questionable privilege and hardly calculated to promote public temperance, let alone prohibition.

Magisterial Changes.

The other day we mentioned in our columns some changes in the magistracy consequent upon one of the magistrates going on leave. There are six Presidency magistrates for the City and it is natural that one or the other should proceed on leave. But what the litigant and lawyer fail to understand is why when a magistrate goes on leave of absence, there should be corresponding changes in every rung of the judicial ladder. Each magistrate gets a push up and all his part-heard cases are automatically shifted with him causing a great deal of inconvenience to litigants, witnesses and others who are made to travel from court to court. Every magistrate makes it a point not to tackle the big cases on his board for the short time that he presides in that court but to leave the job to the regular man; congested boards are the result of this undesirable practice and cases hang fire for the best part of the year. Now, in the Court of Small Causes, they manage things more wisely. During the current year, there have been frequent magisterial changes and the practice alluded to has evoked a good deal of dissatisfaction from the public and the bar.

Mr. Junglewalla's Appointment.

While on the subject of magisterial appointments, we note with satisfaction the appointment of Mr. Junglewalla as Acting Sixth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Junglewalla has acted with credit and success on several occasions and has justified the claims of the Pleaders' Association to a larger share in the loaves and fishes of judicial office. Last year we commented upon the settled practice of regarding magisterial appointments as the monopoly of barristers and advocates and protested against the invasion of the rights of pleaders, in this direction. Pleaders, practising for a number of years in the police courts, are naturally well acquainted with the nature of the work and the class of litigants that resort to these courts and it is natural to expect that the magistracy should largely be recruited from their ranks. The appointment of Mr. Junglewalla is a step in the right direction but we would like to see three seats on the bench reserved for practising pleaders out of a total complement of six. The passport to judicial office should be a sound knowledge of the theory and practice of criminal law and not merely a hall-mark procured from across the water, nor an influential friendship cultivated at the Bar Gymkhana.

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT?

MINERS AGREE TO DISTRICT SETTLEMENT.

SUBJECT TO NATION CO-ORDINATING PRINCIPLES.

The miners, t is understood, are asking for co-ordination of district agreements, a guarantee of minimum wage, and a fixed ratio between the wages and profits to be varied according to the number of hours worked. The Cabinet is considering the proposals of the miners' leaders.

WANTED A MINIMUM WAGE.

MINERS' DEMAND.

SITUATION STEADILY IMPROVING.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Steadily increasing number of miners (soaring (at present three-hundred thousand are working) together with the mild weather have mitigated the effects of the coal stoppage in the past week in which unemployment has diminished by four-thousand, though it still exceeds a million and a half.

A disquieting estimate of the cost of stoppage was given by Mr. Walter Runciman in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, namely, between two-sixty and two-seventy million sterling of which the textiles accounted for twenty-six millions. On the other hand, capital issues to October 31st totalled two hundred and five millions which is eleven millions above last year's figures.

HOPES ENTERTAINED.

Considerable hope attaches to the reopening of negotiations owing to the appreciable assimilation of viewpoints of the two sides although formidable hurdles remain to be negotiated. It is understood that the miners are asking firstly for co-ordination of district agreements, which represent a recession since district agreements are hereby recognised, secondly a guarantee of minimum wage, and thirdly a fixed ratio between the wages and profits to be varied according to the number of hours worked. The last named constitutes a snag since it implies national agreement to which owners have hitherto been opposed.— Reuter's Special Service.

A HOPEFUL FEATURE.

NEGOTIATIONS ADJOURNED.

LONDON, November 6.

To-day's resumption of the coal negotiations opened with the Trade Union Congress mediators, A hopeful feature at present is that the miners' leaders are non-committal. Coal-owners are reported to be determined not to sign any national document in the form of agreement with the Miners' Federation.

Following a Cabinet meeting, both owners and miners are expected to meet Government, this afternoon. Negotiations may be continued in the week-end if there is no breakdown to-day, and in that event the Miners' Delegate Conference will be called in on Armistice Day to conclude an agree for settlement.

A CONFERENCE.

The Cabinet Coal Committee and mine-owners conferred for an hour and three quarters. Then the T. U. C. Mediation Committee and the full miners' executive met the Cabinet committee.

NEGOTIATIONS ADJOURNED.

The coal negotiations have been adjourned till Monday.

Although the miners and mine-owners have not yet met, and the Government statement is only a brief record of to-day's meetings of the Coal Committee with the owners, and their subsequent meeting with the Miners' Executive, Reuter learns that Government has communicated to the latter the national principles which, it is believed the owners may accept.—Reuter.

MINERS AGREE TO DISTRICT SETTLEMENTS.

SITUATION GETTING HOPEFUL.

RUGBY, Nov. 6.

The Cabinet met this morning to consider their reply to the proposals put forward yesterday by the miners' leaders. Miners' leaders were prepared to agree to the principle of district negotiations against which they have fought so long and stubbornly. But they attached to the acceptance of that principle somewhat extensive conditions in regard to national co-ordinating principles. These are considered to represent in fact maximum hopes of the Miners' Federation for the preservation of its national status. It is these conditions which the Cabinet is now considering. Yesterday the Premier and the coal committee of the Cabinet merely listened to the proposals of the miners leaders, and did not in any way indicate whether they approved or dissented. After they have examined the proposals they will meet the coal owners, in order to hear the views of the latter. While too much optimism is not displayed in Government circles, it is agreed that miners' leaders have made considerable advance towards the possibility of a settlement. It is considered unlikely that all the miners' conditions will prove acceptable but proposals will, it is thought, prove a practicable basis for negotiations.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, Minister of Labour, speaking at Bootle last night said there were two things essential for a settlement. There must be agreements in the different districts. Although the districts came to settlements by themselves he thought there ought to be certain general or national principles which should be the sort of a skeleton, embodied in all different districts so that different settlements might be comparable with one another.—B.O.W.

EMPLOYERS' AND WORKERS' AGREEMENT.

RESORT TO ARBITRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A new conciliation agreement has been signed between the British shipping employers and engineering and shipbuilding Trade unions, providing for improved conciliation and prompt settlement of disputes without cessation of work. The principle of the agreement is contained in its preamble which sets out that "it is in the best interest of both employers and workmen, that arrangements should be made whereby questions arising may be fully discussed and settled without stoppages of work." The procedure has been agreed upon for dealing with all questions that arise by negotiations conducted nationally or in districts with provision for mutual reference to arbitration under an independent chairman.—B.O.W.

London.—An unregistered envelope received at the Western Opthalmic Hospital, London, contained a cheque for 20,000 sterling. It was not accompanied by a letter or any indication of origin.—Reuter's

Copyright:—

SUSPECTS RELEASED.

STRONG MEASURES URGED.

TEHERAN, Nov. 5.

Two persons arrested in connection with the attack on Modarres have been released, as there was no proof that they were assailants.

Government has received telegrams from all over the country, and Ulemas and merchants have petitioned the Shah to take strong measures to discovered the assailants and instigators. Strict orders have been given by the Council of Ministers' to the police to same effect. Modarre's condition is satisfactory.—Reuter.

"OBSERVERS" COMMENTS ON IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Altogether the Conference is living up to the best expectations of its capacity for business and despatch, says the "Observer" reviewing the proceedings of the Imperial Conference. It adds that there has been excellent spirit in all deliberations. Ability and goodwill of the Irish Delegation have made a conspicuous impression.—Reuter's Special.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Waving a red light, three persons, two of them apparently men dressed as women, held up, with revolvers, and ransacked, a motor mail van, near Worcester, and decamped with three bags in a motor car.—Reuter's Special.

HANKOW CAPTURED

SERIOUS SET-BACK TO NORTHERN TROOPS.

MARINES GUARD FOREIGN CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Shanghai.—The sudden surprise movement of the Cantonese troops resulting in the occupation of the treaty port of Kiukiang is the most serious set-back to the Northern troops since the capture of Hankow. Moreover, they forestalled the reported attempt of Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang to join up their armies to recapture Hankow. British, Japanese, French and American marines are guarding the foreign Concessions at Kiukiang. —Reuter's Special.

JAPAN'S REPLACEMENT PROGRAMME.

TO COST 261 MILLION YEN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Tokyo.—It is understood that the Cabinet has agreed to the replacement programme costing 261 million yen, spread over five years as a compromise to the navy department's demand for 294 million yen over four years. The department asked for four 10,000 ton cruisers, 16 large destroyers, five submarines, three gunboats, and five special service boats. The Cabinet has deleted one destroyer, one submarine and three special service boats. In the event, however, of dissolution or the Diet, which is very probable, the budget will remain the same as for the current financial years.—Reuter Special.

OUTBURST OF VIOLENCE

PROMINENT PERSONS THREATENED WITH DEATH.

LONDON, November 6.

Paris.—"Le Quotidien" reports that the outburst of Fascist violence has been sweeping over Italy since the Bologna attempt. The Fascists have been wrecking offices of lawyers and others who do not belong to their party. Blackshirts at Naples entered the house of Signor Labriola, ex-Minister, whom they assaulted. While Signor Labriola asked for a passport to leave the country, the Fascist authorities refused saying that he would be kept in Italy as hostage.

A similar outrage has been inflicted on Signor Benedetto Croce, the famous writer and Senator, Fascists threatening to burn his house and his valuable library.

"Le Quotidien" also states that the Fascists have published a list of prominent persons who are liable to meet with death if Fascism is threatened, including the ex-Minister, Count Sforza, and the Senators Benedetto and Croce Alla Vitimi.—Reuter.

TANGLE OF PLOTS AND COUNTER-PLOTS.

LONDON, November 6.

A tangle of plots and counter-plots revealed in the relations between Colonel Ricciotti, Garibaldi and the Italian Police Inspector Lapolla has been given prominence in newspapers.

"Le Matin" whose information was obtained from anti-Fascist circles declares that Garibaldi obtained, four months ago from the Italian Republicans at Nice, addresses of two militant anti-Fascists who have since disappeared.

"Le Journal" declares that Garibaldi, when examined by the Paris police, admitted that he had received half a million francs from the Italian police through Lapolla. Garibaldi also said that he was a friend of Macia Catalan, the Separatist leader, who was recently arrested at Perpignam. Garibaldi indignantly protested against the charge that he had betrayed his friends.—Reuter.

FASCIST COUNCIL APPROVES OF STERN MEASURES.

LONDON, November 6.

Rome.—The Grand Fascist Council, presided over by Signor Mussolini while considering that reprisals in certain places had been inevitable in view of the explosion of indignation and grief following the Bologna attempt, noted with satisfaction that measures of the Secretary of the Party to terminate reprisals had been effective. The Council approved of the stern and inflexible application of the new measures to safeguard the regime and entrusted to the Secretary-General of the Party to apply new regulations from November 15. It also authorised him to take immediate steps to eliminate from the party all those whose absolute fidelity to the spirit of Fascism could not be guaranteed.—Reuter.

PLOT HATCHED FOR OVER A YEAR.

LONDON, November 6.

Perpignan.—The Separatist conspirators arrested consist of 23 Italians and 102 Catalans. Cross-examination of the accused indicates that the plot was being hatched for a year. It was alleged that the relations between Garibaldi and the Catalonians were maintained through one Beltrami, ex-general of the Fascist militia. The declarations of Colonel Macia who takes full responsibility for the movement indicate that most of the funds came from abroad.—Reuter.

NO STIGMA OF INFERIORITY?

ASIATIC POLL-TAX IN KENYA.

TO BE INCREASED FROM 30 TO 50 SHILLINGS!

NAIROBI, Nov. 5.

It is understood that the Legislative Council will discuss to-day the raising of £50,000 in order to balance the budget by the introduction of a consumption tax of 3 shillings per imperial gallow on wire, 15 shillings on champagne, and 7 shillings 6 pence on spirits.

There will also be a tax, applicable to Europeans only, upon domestic servants over two at 2 shillings per head per month, while the Asiatic poll tax will be increased from 30 to 50 shillings a year. The chief object of the extra taxation is to provide money for education. There will be no extre motive in the taxation.—Reuter.

SIR E. GRIGG TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND.

NAIROBI, Nov. 7.

It is understood that the Governor Sir Edward Grigg will probably proceed to England in February after the elections for the legislature in order to discuss various Kenya problems with the Colonial office. Subjects that are likely to be discussed are Port control and position of the colony in relation to transport loan proposals the point being whether Kenya will participate in the Eastern Africa loan or float her own loan. It is not expected that Sir Edward will be absent longer than three months.—Reuter's Special.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

PROPOSED HOLDING UNDER LEAGUE'S AUSPICES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Imperial Conference reviewed and adopted the Economic Sub-Committee's reports on wool statistics, the statistics of food stuffs in cold storage, Empire statistics and Industrial Standardisation. It also considered the reports dealing with political questions which are therefore confidential. The meeting was quite short owing to the departure of the delegates to Manchester to receive the Freedom of the City.

In the morning the Economic Sub-Committee discussed the proposal to hold a general economic conference under the auspices of the League of Nations in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of September, 1925, that such conference would contribute largely to security among nations and that the economic difficulties which stand in the way of the revival of general prosperity would be thoroughly investigated. The Committee will report to the full conference on this matter. It also discussed the valuation of goods for customs purposes in order to find some convenient and uniform practice so that a general rule applicable to all classes of goods can be adopted to facilitate Empire trade. Meetings were also held of the Research and Imperial Communications committees.

A photograph of His Majesty the King with the Prime Ministers was taken at the also discussed the valuation of goods for Buckingham Palace.

FREEDOM OF CITY OF MANCHESTER.

With the exception of Gen. Hertzog who was unable to attend, all the overseas Premiers and the Maharajah of Burdwan were warmly welcomed at Manchester on the occasion of their receiving the Freedom of the City. The Lord Mayor presented the scroll with a magnificent casket to each new citizen with appropriate references to the services each had given in the cause of the British Empire. The Corporation decided that the Lord Mayor should take the roll to London for Gen. Hertzog to sign. —Reuter.

PREMIERS VISIT DOCKS AND CANAL

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Mr. Amery, the Prime Ministers of Australia, New Zealand Newfoundland and the Maharajah of Burdwan inspected the Manchester Docks and Ship canal and were very much impressed with the large-sized vessels which were able to penetrate the canal for over 35 miles from the sea and also by the number of industrial works erected on the sites of deep-water frontages allowing vessels to come alongside. They expressed admiration for the enterprise which made Manchester one of the greatest ports in Britiain. They then visited the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company's works at Trafford Park, where their attention was drawn to the gear being constructed for India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. The Premiers left Manchester at mid-day, and were seen off by Lord Mayor and an enthusiastic crowd.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Good-humoured 5th Nov. ragging at Cambridge developed into a more serious phase when the raggers tried to turn out street lamps and came into collision with the police. Wildst disorder ensued and it was only quelled when police drew their truncheons and arrested 50.—Reuter's

CONGRESSMEN---INDIANS FIRST

UNION POSSIBLE ONLY INSIDE CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT-ELECTRY'S MESSAGE.

The interests of every community and caste are safe in the hands of the Congressmen, who, says Mr. Iyengar, are pledged by their very creed to think themselves as Indians first and last. Communalism cannot help the progress of a nation and those in the Congress would see that everyone has equal opportunity and no caste or community is exploited.

VOTERS' DUTY.

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

In the course of an appeal to the electors on the eve of the general elections, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar President-elect of the Indian National Congress, says on behalf of the Indian National Congress:—

Once more I give you the solemn assurance that the Congress stands for perfect equality social, political and administrative, of all castes and communities. The interests of every community and caste are safe in the hands of the Congressmen, who are pledged by their very creed to think of themselves as Indians first and last and as one nation. The Congress also stands for the widest religious tolerance. The hold which the Indian National Congress is obtaining over the affections and imagination of people must be sufficient demonstration, that every attempt is made to keep faith with various communities and interests. I have no doubt that the criticism which is so fiercely and unreasonably levelled against us is good for us and will prevent us from swerving from the right path. I have equally no doubt that every one has realised by now that what Mahatma Gandhi recently said is the truth, namely, communalism can never be a stage in the progress of a nation. We shall in the Congress see to it that everyone has equal opportunities and that no caste or community is exploited.

The problems that require solution are so vital and urgent that we can no longer afford to be disunited. We must, therefore, support that national institution, which seeks continuously to bring under its discipline all castes and communities on a footing of perfect equality and to band them together for the purpose of winning freedom for their country. The union is possible only inside the Congress and not outside, and the policy of non-acceptance of the Ministry till the Government agrees to a settlement is the surest foundation for purity in public life, and for robust and sound nationalism and for the discipline that shall resist temptations. What achievements there have been in connection with the development of political institutions in this country so far have been due to incessant activities of the Congress. The problem of unemployment and problems connected with depression in trade and commerce and the lack of large key industries, as well as the necessity to deal with the question of taxation from peoples' point of view, imperatively require that voters should vote for Congress candidates only.—A. P.

WIRELESS STATION AT RUGBY.

DOMINION PREMIERS' VISIT.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Striking historical contrast was provided to the Overseas Premiers yesterday afternoon when they were taken in motor-car along the ancient Roman Watling Street to the world's most powerful Wireless station at Rugby of which Mr. Bruce tested the effectiveness by despatching greetings to Australia, to which he received a reply in 20 minutes, and that message had been delivered to newspapers in the Antipodes. Visitors split up into groups and were conducted by guides who explained the technical intricacies, after which the party left for London by train which stopped at Tring to put down Gen. Hertzog and Mr. Mackenzie King, who are spending the week end with Mr. Baldwin at Chequers.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN FORCES ON BLACK SEA.

COMMISSION'S ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, November 6.

Geneva.—The composition of the Russian forces on the Black Sea has been the subject of a letter from the President of the Straits Commission, copies of which the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has now sent to the members of the League, and the Governments of the United States, Turkey and Russia. The letter points out that the Russian Government has hitherto ignored the Commission's requests for information on this matter.—Reuter.

PALESTINE ELECTRIC CORPORATION.

LORD READING APPOINTED CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Lord Reading has been appointed Chairman of the Palestine Electric Corporation which is to supply Palestine with electricity by harnessing the Jordan. It is stated that the working capital required has been already subscribed and Mr. Rutenburg who originated the scheme and who will hold the post of the Managing Director is proceeding to Palestine to carry out the preliminary work of the Jordan undertaking.—B.O.W.

ONE MORE TASK OF MUSSOLINI.

LONDON, November 6.

Rome.—Signor Mussolini has personally taken over the Ministry of Interior from Signor Federzoni, its present occupant, who has been transferred to the Colonial Ministry from which Signor Discalea has resigned.—Reuter.

PERSIA AND LOCARNO AGREEMENT.

LONDON, November 7.

Geneva.—The Secretary of the League of Nations, has drawn the attention of the Council and members of the League to a letter from the Persian representative on the League, stating that Persia makes the same reservations as Finland regarding the seventh Assembly's resolution on Locarno agreements. The letter adds that Persia is unable to accept the interpretation of the Article 16 of the Covenant, contained in the relative annexe to the Locarno agreement, which she considers will lead to the weakening of the guarantee of security held by the members of the League.—Reuter.

STRIKERS LOOT SHOPS.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

While payment were being made yesterday morning to a number of employees of the Barnagore Jute factory who are on strike since the 4th instant, about 200 of them marched to the bazaar and looted the shops. The owners offering resistance the strikers hurled brickbats at them injuring about ten persons. Seven up-country Mahomedans have been arrested. Armed police are patrolling the area. About 10,000 men are involved in the strike.—A.P.

KALI IMMERSIONISTS ATTACKED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Last night while a number of processionists were returning home after the immersion of goddess Kali through Nikasipara they were suddenly attacked by the Mahomedans of the locality who hurled brickbats at them. Three men including a musician received minor injuries. The police hastened to the spot, raided the place and effected a few arrests. With the exception of this incident Diwali celebrations in Calcutta and suburbs passed off peacefully. Extensive precautions were taken to prevent any disturbance. Armed pickets were posted at important crossings and armoured cars patrolled the principal streets in the danger zones. The Police Commissioner drove round the city with his deputies and assistants throughout the evening.—A.P.

MORE ABOUT BRUNNER TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

It is learned that considerable correspondence between Mr. Roscoe Brunner and his company and between him and his wife has been discovered showing that there was almost intense disagreement between the couple on business matters.

Disagreement, it is believed, was the cause of the tragedy. Mrs. Brunner is declared to have been a woman of business capacity and she took very keen interest in her husband's business. A friend of hers said that her husband's resignation of chairmanship was a great blow to her and she seemed to think that his ill-health was merely an excuse for retirement.—Reuter's Special.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

ENTER IN COUNCIL WITH UNSPOTTED HANDS.

DR. PARANJPYE ON HIS CANDIDATURE.

The proceedings of Saturday's meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya under the auspices of the Indian National Party to hear Dr. Paranjpye on his candidature, were marked throughout by scenes of rowdyism created by a young man and it was with a great deal of difficulty that the President of the meeting Mr. Jinnah had to maintain order. The hall of the meeting was fully packed long before the proceedings commenced. Mr. Jinnah while introducing Dr. Paranjpye, paid a well-deserved tribute to the audiences of Bombay for conducting their meetings in a way befitting the greatness of the city.

Bombay—Biggest Centres for Votes.

Dr. Paranjpye who followed Mr. Jinnah, observed that he had a close connection with the city of Bombay. He passed his matriculation from the Bombay University, and it was Bombay that first welcomed him back to India after taking his Tripos. He attached greater importance to Bombay as the biggest centre for votes in the University Constituency. Out of the 67,000 graduate voters, nearly 2,200 were directly from the City of Bombay.

Describing his educational activities as a Principal of the Fergusson College, Dr. Paranjpye declared that it was never his aim to produce only literary Pandits from his college, but it was his and his colleagues' heart's desire to create well-disciplined citizens who would guide India's destiny in their times. On many an occasion they had given vigorous fights to the Government in order to maintain the independent character of their institution.

His Record in the Senate.

Speaking about the record of his work as a member of the University Senate, Dr. Paranjpye informed that he had been a member of the Senate ever since 1904, the year of the new University constitution. He had fought many a stubborn battle on the floors of the University as a champion of the students' interest. His record of 22 years' inside the University was more eloquent than his persuasive speeches at the election meetings. During that long period there was not a single University movement of any importance with which he was not connected in one way or another.

It was for the first time, Dr. Paranjpye assured, that he revealed from the public platform the fact that he had been a member of the Bombay Legislative Council since 1913. He was once asked to contest the University seat with Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, but he refused to do so on the grounds that his principles did not differ at all from those of Sir Setalvad. His work in the Council under Morley-Minto Reforms, had excited ungrudging praise even from Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who often used to remark that the people would not care for election if men like Messrs. Paranjpye and Sathye were on the Councils. Even in those old days when they had to work under the greatest handicap, he had moved two important resolutions in the Bombay Legislative Council. The one was about the continuance of the Modi script and the other was about the right sort of text-books to be used in schools and colleges.

No Axe to Grind.

"I did not agree," said Dr. Paranjpye, "with the policy of boycott passed by the Congress at Amritsar. I had a strong faith in working out the Reforms for what they were worth and with this intention I accepted the Ministership of Education that was offered to me by the Government. The Constitution of the Reform Act has been such that a Minister, however strong willed he may be, cannot put all his trump cards on the table. I always kept the interests of the public uppermost in my mind. As a Minister I had no presonal axe to grind. I always kept a most open mind in making appointments of the heads of various educational institutions. I challenge anybody to point out a single blemish in this respect."

Refuting the charges often made against him that he was an anti-Parsi, Dr. Paranjpye made a strong protest against the most unscrupulous tactics of his opponents in the political field. He was never an anti-Parsi by a single act of his. Answering a query from a Parsi gentleman as regards Dr. Kanadia's case, Dr. Paranjpye assured that the the case in question was a case in the "Reserved" subjects, and he and the other two Ministers had no other alternative than giving their silent votes on the Government side. He did not want to enter into the merits of the case as it was, according to him a matter for legal consideration.

His Defeat and the Consequences.

Dr. Paranjpye attributed his defeat in the last election to the great agitation and persuasive never-to-be-fulfilled promises given by the Swarajists to their electorates. The tactics of the Swarajists resulted in a great and to a certain extent irreparable loss to th country. Mr. Jayakar was offered the Portfolio of Education but he could not accept it owing to the rigid pledge of the party to which he then belonged. The consequences of Mr. Jayakar's non-acceptance of office were too well-known to need any repetition. The Government had immensely gained in power and the task before the country was consequentlly made much heavier.

Rowdyism and Disorder.

The proceedings of the meeting were interrupted here for full half an hour by the scenes of rowdyism created by the young man mentioned above. Mr. Jinnah asked him to clear out and on his refusal to do so, ordered him to be bodily removed. The yellow turbans of the street-police took possession of the situation and he was consequently removed out of the meeting hall. But the proceedings could not be continued owing to the shouts of "shame" and "walk-out" that filled the hall. Hot words and altercations ensued with the result that the President had to make a statement explaining his conduct. Mr. Jinnah stated that the same young man had created row in a previous meeting, and he had allowed him to sit on the platform that evening only on his promise that he would keep quiet and would not disturb the meeting. It was in his authority, declared Mr. Jinnah, to drive out any man from the audience, who would refuse to keep order. He remarked that the disorder had a purpose behind it.

Not a Clean Record.

Resuming his speech after the disturbance was over, Dr. Paranjpye indulged in a bitter sally against his opponents especially against Mr. Baptista. He could well understand the candidature of Dr. Deshmukh who was going to the Council for a wholesale obstruction but he could not understand by any stretch of imagination why Mr. Baptista was contesting the seat. Mr. Baptista's aims and intentions in entering the Council, were exactly like his (speaker's) and there was no necessity whatsoever of his separate candidature unless it was backed up by a better record of public service. As usuall the learned Doctor drew an interesting analogy of figures and tried to prove that he was better entitled to be elected than his Responsive opponent Mr. Baptista. Mr. Baptista whose sympathies with a section of Europeans in ousting Sir Pherozeshah Mehta from the Corporation were too well known, whose meddlings in the Bombay Reclamation question were too notorious, and whose selfish handling of the gambling problem by increasing the powers of the West India Turf Club, was not at all a better candidate and a better representative of the people than himself. Dr. Paranjype assured the audience that he was entering the Council with unspotted hands. Referring to Mr. Baptista's sarcastic remarks that he was a senior wrangler of politics, Dr. Paranjpye declared that Mr. Baptista should better style himself "A wooden spoon" in politics. (One that stood first in the Tripos Examination was known in the Cambridge University as "A senior Wrangler" and one that stood last was known as "A wooden spoon.")

In terms of the Currency.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who followed Dr. Paranjpye, made a vigorous speech in support of Dr. Paranjpye's candidature. The shibboleths of walk-ins and walk-outs were detrimental to the best interests of the country. He could only think in terms of currency, as he was always pre-occupied with the subject. The people should elect a candidate who would honestly declare his real face value and not one who would inflate his value by false promises. He admired Dr. Paranjpye's courage of his convictions.

Mr. K. Natarajan who thanked the President paid an eloquent tribute to the splendid record of public service which Dr. Paranjpye could claim for himself.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

SUPPORT FOR DR. G. V. DESHMUKH

The following statement has been published over the signatures of Dr. A. P. Bucha, Rustom N. Cooper and Pheroze C. Bharucha.

We support the candidature of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh for the University seat in the Legislative Council at the ensuing election. If he is returned to the Council we feel that the future of the University will be safeguarded, and he will champion the cause of medical relief and sanitation two of the crying needs of our country. We hope the electors will return him to the Council.

PARSIS AND UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

The following statement over the signatures of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Dr. K. R. Dadacharji, R. N. Ranina and Messrs. Moo and G. K. Nariman has been issued:

We understood that an attempt is being made to discredit Dr. R. P. Paranjpye in the eyes of the voters by attributing strong communal and anti-Parsi bias to him.

As friends of Dr. Paranjpye we wish to give an emphatic denial to this unfounded report, that is sought to be spread about him to prejudice the minds of this probable voters against him.

We have known Dr. Paranjpye for several years and we can say from personal knowledge that, being an out-and-out reformer and a thorough-going nationalist, he is entirely free from the feeling that is being attributed to him.

We do not write to win votes for him. We know that Parsi Voters are able to excercise their best judgment in the matter. What we would strongly urge is not to misjudge him on hearsay reports.

We only ask that voters will weigh his merits fairly and with an entirely unprejudiced mind. As his friends and supporters that is what we seek and nothing more.

SUPPORT CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

LIGHTS OF NON-COOPERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay branch of the Swaraj party a public meeting was held on Saturday evening in the Congress House compound when Mr B. G. Horniman, addressed the public on the "Coming Elections." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Mr. Horniman after explaining that they were on the eve of a very grave crisis in the history of the Indian National struggle said the voters were the trustees of the nation and as such they had to answer on their honour whether the Indian National Congress did or did not represent the voice and the opinion of the country. The Indian National Congress, he said, was the parliament of the Indian people and the voters had to thoroughly thresh out whether the candidates for the council and Assembly elections should or should not go by the mandate of the Congress. It was claimed by a small minority that they could not assent to the mandate of the Congress and it was for the voters to say whether they were right or wrong. Personally he thought, that those who in their conscience thought that they could not support the Congress mandate should not use its name but remain in the background.

ECHO OF INDIA'S VOICE.

The Swarajists were constitutionally representing the voice of India and the Responsivists had no right any more than Sir P. C. Sethna to use the name of the congress as they had not accepted the mandate of the Congress nor its policy and programme. Freedom, he said, could never be won by co-operation with the masters or dominators, and he challenged those who talk of winning swaraj by co-operation to give one single instance in the history of the world where freedom was won by a subject nation by co-operation with the alien government of their masters or dominators. He did not believe that Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Kelkar, Lalaji or Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya believed in what they tried to make the people believe when they said they could win freedom by co-operation with the alien Government.

Referring to the letters of the Swarajists published by Mr. Jayakar, the speaker asked. And what was that in the letters after all? "Did Panditji commit any crime when he tried to find a common meeting ground with him or did Mr. Satyamurti commit any wicked thing when he said for the sake of India he was prepared to sit down and discuss with those gentlemen whether they could not come to some common agreement?"

Referring to the personalities he said some people may say Messrs. Jayakar and Jinna were cultured men and knew how to make fine speeches and they would do what was best for India. He asked the voters however that their duty was to stand by the principle of the Indian National Congress and even if it was a lamp-post deputed by the Indian National Congress they had to vote for it on principle.

He then spoke on the qualifications of different candidates and urged the voters to vote for the Congress candidates.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in according a vote of thanks to Mr. Horniman said the Congress candidates were not the lamp posts but shining lights of t non-co-operation movement.

ELECTION MEETING AT MATUNGA.

An election meeting was held at the King's Circle, Matunga on Sunday evening when Messrs. Ginwalla, B. G. Kher, and Jamnadas Mehta addressed the audience Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

(A full report of this will appear in tomorrows issue.)

VOTE SOLIDLY FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

APPEAL TO MADRAS VOTERS

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Mr. Sen Gupta, Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation in a message says that Bengal expects Madras not to forget the terrible sufferings that the nation has been going through for the last 6 years for freedom's sake.

Mr. B. G. Horniman says, that every vote for the Responsivists or any other anti-Congress candidate, is a vote for Lord Birkenhead. Let Madras give him an unequivocal answer, that India rejects the insulting demand to work an unworkable scheme of the so-called Reforms in order to qualify a further trifling concession.

Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay says:—"The greatest national honour the country can offer, has this year been conferred on your Presidency and the leader of your Province is to lead the country in the ensuing fateful year as the President of the Indian National Congress. The best way for Madras to return this compliment is, to vote solidly for Congress candidates."—A. P.

CALCUTTA CANDIDATE WITHDRAWS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Mr. B. N. Sasmal who is the Independent Swarajist candidate for the North Midnapore constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council, has accepted the offer of the rival Congress candidate Kumar Debendralal Khan to withdraw from the contest in the former's favour, if he agreed to co-operate with the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, whose nomination he recently declined after resigning from the Executive of the Committee. Mr. Sasmal has accordingly written to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee whose decision is now awaited with keen interest.—A. P.

MR. BAPTISTA'S CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whenever we are to vote for a man, we are naturally inclined to look up to his record, if he has one, for the kind of work for which he seeks to be returned to the Council. Out of the three candidates that are standing for election to the Council from he Bombay University Electorate, Dr. Deshmukh has no title to commend himself to the acceptance of his graduate electors. He has done no public work worth the name, unless his profess on of a physician is to be dignified by that title. As regards Dr. Paranjpye not even his wosst enemies can find fault with him as a member of the Council for the last 10 years and more. Even those, who have trotted out the plea that his work as a Minister should bar him out to be returned as a member, have nothing to say against that aspect of his public career. Perhaps no better certificate can be found to commend that work to public acceptance than the unstinted approval bestowed upon it by the late Sir P. M. Mehta. Leaving these two candidates alone to stand on their own record, we turn now to Mr. Joseph Baptista to see what work he has achieved in the public interest during the time that he has been in the Bombay Council from the beginning of 1924.

Mr. Baptista poses before the world as a man of the people, but on every crucial occasion when he came to be tested by that standard, the record gives a plain evidence that he has consistently failed in that test. Here are some instances in point. Take the case of the police firing on the strikers during the last mill strike. The question was raised by Mr. Addyman on behalf of the strikers Mr. Jayakar spoke in strong support of Mr. Addyman and against the policy of the Government. Where do we find Mr. Baptista? He is found supporting the police action. He said that he had known the police and in the specific instance they had behaved with the utmost forbearance possible and they were not to blame in the matter. We find Mr. Baptista, the representative of labour, the follower of Mr. Tilak supporting the Government and the police against Messrs. Addyman, Jayakar, Nariman and other speakers. The next time that Mr. Baptista bestirred himself in the Council was on the 14th March 1924 and that was to vote in the Government lobby against Mr. Pahlajani's resolution that the raised fees of Government Doctors were a hardship on the people. Many a member spoke on the side of Mr. Pahlajani who ultimately won his point by a majority. Mr. Baptista did not speak but his vote was cast against Mr. Pahlajani (Bombay Council Report, Part II page 1231). The lowering of the fees was distinctly in favour of the poor. But the champion of the poor ranged himself on the side of Hayward, Cadell and Hepper and against Jayakar, Nariman and Pahlajani! On the discussion for the release of Mr. Hasrat hohani, Mr. Baptista spoke no doubt in favour of his release but in doing so he was careful not to forget to praise Government for their sympathetic policy! He added, "I was accustomed to know that British Justice was tempered with mercy. But in this case British Justice was tempered with politics." (Ibid. page 1466). Take again the silence of Mr. Baptista on the resolution for the removal of ban on Mr. Horniman. How is this silence justifiable in a popular leader like Mr. Baptista and the disciple of Mr. Tilak? No doubt he voted with Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Nariman on that resolution but a fiery patriot like him ought to have spoken and helped to win a few more votes by his powerful advocacy on the side of the people. We can explain this silence of Mr. Baptista, we cannot excuse it. We leave our readers to draw their own conclusion. In the first session of 1924, there were many a point in the Budget grants on which Mr. Baptista could have spoken with profit and advantage. But throughout the discussion of grants he maintained a sphinx-like silence! He would not even give his opinion on the continuance or non-continuance of the Office of the Director of Public Information. He spoke nothing on the restitution of rights to the Surat Municipality. So much for his work (!) during the 1st sessions of the Bombay Council of 1924. In the Poona sessions that began from 21st of July, Mr. Baptista is conspicuous by his absence throughout its entire period. Certain important questions like the Co-operative Credit Society's Bill, the District Municipalities Bill, The District advisory Councils, the Maternity Homes, for the Factory women were first introduced and discussed in this sessions. But we find the member for labour anywhere else but where he ought to be. In the October sessions Mr. Baptista is once more in evidence, But where do we find him on the question of Children's Protection Bill? He moves no amendment, makes no important speech and six times out of ten he is found on these amendments in the Government lobby. Take again the question of the Bill for the amendment of the Municipal Act. Mr. Nariman moved for the postponement of its consideration to the next sessions, on the ground that certain important matters like the appointment and the salary of the Municipal Commissioner were not embodied therein the accordance with the opinion of the Bombay Corporation in that respect. Mr. Baptista voted with the Government and against Mr. Nariman's motion. He pleaded as an excuse that the Minister in charge had assured him that he would himself embody Mr. Nariman's suggestions in the Bill. Mr. Baptista had himself to admit in the discussion that followed that he was mistaken in the belief Mr. C. R. P. 12 pages 514, 15, 16). On the two Bills brought by the popular members for the amendment of the Police Act and the Dsitrict Municipal Act, which passed the Council onl by a narrow majority of two votes what was Mr. Baptista doing? Why! he was, no doubt, in the Council but maintained an attitude of strict neutrality! Was this attitude justifiable? Were the amendments proposed of a trifling nature? How would their failure have acted on the rights and interests of the people?

Turn we now to Mr. Baptista' attitude of the Back Bay Development question. Mr. Baptista is found voting in the Government lobby and against Mr. Nariman's motion for enquiry, though ariman's motion was carried by a majority (Ibid page 889). Even on the question of purchasing a bdnkalow spokesmen of the people If we calculate on the basis of total voting during the entire sitting of the Council in 1924, the result comes to this. Out of 19 times that poll was taken, Baptista voted 6 times against the Government; on *Four* occasions he remained neutral; and *Nine* times he voted in theGovernment lobby. Be it remembered that whenevre he remained neutral it was on measures proposed by the representatives of the people.

In the second year of the Council beginning from 1925, Mr. Baptista's conduct was in no way dissimilar to that in the sessions of 1924 In July 1925, he voted against the election of the Municipal Commissioner by the members of the Bombay Corporation Mr. Baptista knew that he was going against the popular opinion in that matter. He, therefore, poured ridicule on the pretensions of the Nationalist Party in the Bombay Corporation, he then spoke of his exploits as the President of the Home Rule League. He warned his hearers not to misjudge his attitude. He was really a spokesman of the people. He opposed it on the ground that the entire Municipal Act was a tangle and the particular change could be best embodied when the Act comes to be radically altered. This spesial pleading is indeed worthy of the disciple of Mr. Tilak. It is "duplimacy" with a vengeance! There are a number of other matters in the Bombay Council in which Mr. Baptista has behaved in a manner which shows him up as a slippery politician. Are the electors going to vote for him in preference to Dr. Paranjpye? Let them judge calmly between the two and decide for themselves. Let them not be misled by loud and fiery talk, let them not be duped by the tnousand praises Mr. Baptista never fails to heap on the head of Mr. Tilak. Is he his real disciple? Does he show himself in the record that we have outlined above, as essentially and unmistakably on the side of the people.—Yours, etc.,

B. G. DALVI.
BOMBAY, November 5.

(Continued from Column 6).

E. £12,000,000 besides the losses suffered lately in life and property from May to August.

If this sad story of Syria under the French Mandate fails to arouse the slumbering conscience of the League of Nations to fulfil its duty, covenant and obligations, what will stir her? If all that is stated here be a false or exaggerated allegation of extremists, why should not the League appoint an independent committee of inquiry and establish for herself the true facts?

FALSE RUMOURS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir—I am writing to ask the attention of the public to the statements which have been circulated from day to day in a section of the press that I am helping Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Dumasia. These statements are entirely untrue. I have to request the public not to be misled by what appears in partisan papers from day to day. I have not got an organisation adequate to contradict the innumerable false statements which are published against me daily, and I would therefore request the public not to accept these statements as true, for the simple reason that they remain uncontradicted.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. JAYAKAR.
391, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2,
November 6,

MR. JINNAH'S CANDIDATURE.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—Propaganda on a vast scale is being carried on against Mr. Jinnah and connected with it is Maulana Shaukat Ali's opposition in the daily "Khilafat." It is really sad that Moulana Saheb, for whom I have got great respect and regard, should misrepresent a fearless fighter and a true Nationalist like Mr. Jinnah simply because he is of a different political school and a non-Khilafatist. The Moulana Saheb should know that great harm is done to the true interests of Moslems and Indians by thus misrepresenting their right man, and if unfortunately the people are carried away by the wave of propaganda and do not return Mr. Jinnah, the nation shall mourn the loss of a national hero in the Assembly. I may assure Moulana Shaukat Ali that I am an ardent Khilafatist and in Indian politics an admirer of the Swarajists. But I believe Mr. Jinnah also, though not a Khilafatist and a Swarajist, is a true patriot of his mother country and a champion of Muslim interests. Who could dare deny the fact that Mr. Jinnah is a bold champion of nationalism and he has fearlessly fought the bureaucracy for his nation and his community. I appeal to all the Moslem voters in the name of everything that is pure and noble, to see that he is again sent to the Assembly to resume his brave fight for the country and the community.—Yours, etc.,

A MOSLEM.

ALL-INDIA T. U. CONGRESS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The seventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held in Calcutta this winter. A reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Sureschandra Bhattacharjee as Chairman, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer will preside.

THE CRY OF SYRIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

followed suit for the first time in 1922. In 1924 the Ba'albek district—anti-Lebanan—revolted also, and the last but not the least was the present revolution which began in July 1925 and is still in progress. This time it is more serious and more general. It derives its force from the accumulation of a complex of grievances which I shall attempt to enumerate.

Statement of Grievances.

(1) The dismemberment of Syria and its partition among the Turks, British, and French.

(2) The division of what is now called Syria into five States on the basis of sect and creed.

(3) The importation into Syria of over 150,000 Armenian destitute refugees, who have very unfairly competed with the population already badly hit by the war. Also their use in the civil as well as the military service of the country against the Syrians.

(4) Prior to the war the exports of Syria to its imports were in the ratio of 1 to 3. The deficiency was made up by:—

a.—Contributions sent home by the Syrian emigrants.

b.—Income from tourists and pilgrims.

c.—Income from the transit trade carried on by them across Syria to Arabia, Irak and Anatolia.

After the war in 1919, the first year of the French occupation, the ratio became 1 to 5. The deficiency kept increasing until 1924 when it reached 1 to 11, but in 1925 it reached 1 to 16. (See the economic bulletin issued by the Customs in Beyrout, Jan./Feb. 1926.)

(5) Emigration increased from year to year until it reached 20,000 in 1924, and only in one month this year—July/August it reached 10,000—according to press reports here.

(6) Real Estate values depreciated to 60 per cent. of their pre-war level. Houran, that used to be the granary of Syria during the Turkish Regime, and of Syria and Rome during the Roman's, could not satisfy a small portion of its country's need.

(7) The Syrian currency, which was forced by fire and sword on the country, followed the fate of the franc in its depreciation and appreciation. The gold of Syria was thus withdrawn through the manipulation of the Banque de Syrie into the pockets of the French shareholders. Is it a wonder, then, that the British trade with Syria has declined from £2,967,832 in 1921, to £1,926,837 in 1924, although 1921 reflected the famous cotton slump of 1920?

Fire, Loot and Levies.

Add to the above grievances the ruthless measures undertaken by the French Army in subduing these revolutions. An authoritative estimate puts the number of villages that were destroyed prior to the present insurrection at 500, covering the Alaouites, Northern Syria, Houran, Djebel-Amel, and Ba'albek. Then cattle and furniture were also looted and sold even in the public markets, apparently sanctioned, if not encouraged, by the French. Then the cash fines that were imposed on the survivors were excessive, and could be estimated at at least a quarter of a million sovereigns.

However, I am able to give the following extract from the memorial presented by the Executive Committee of the Syrio-Palestine Conference to the League of Nations on 2nd July, 1926:—

They estimate the pecuniary loss caused by the guns and bombs and fire of the French in the country as:—

Place & Date	Value in £Eg.
Damascus and Suburbs:— 4, 5, 6 6, Oct., 1925	450,000
Damascus and Suburbs:— 18 Oct., 1925	2,000,000
Damascus and Suburbs:— 17 Feb., 1926	92,000
Damascus and Suburbs:— 16 Apl., 1926	100,000
Damascus and Suburbs:— 7th May, 1926	2,500,000
Madaya, Nr. Damascus:— 16th Dec. 1925	14,500
Hamourah:— 18th Dec., 1925	25,000
67 Other Villages.— Various Dates	850,000
Egyptian Pounds	6,031,000

Loss of Life and Wealth.

As to Syria's loss in life during this revolution only—taken from the French official bulletin—they are 11,800 killed during the period of nine months, Sept. 1925 to May 1926. Besides these there are the wounded and killed that were not reckoned by the French Communique, but referred to as "heavy losses," etc.

Add also the great losses that were inflicted later until August 1926—100,000 fruit trees in the rich Ghouta—the oasis surrounding Damascus, and rightly called the Paradise of the World—the diversion of the streams from their courses for irrigating this wonderful historical garden—the destruction of the palaces of the Kawatlies in Hutaitch, of the Bakris in Kaboun and Jaramona of the Jezouistes in Kanakta, of Ajlams the Bestam Ftoih, and ten other big mansions in El Akrab quarter, Damascus, among which the mansion of the Bouzos, the famous Kurdish family. The French guns, aeroplanes, and bombs have also totally or nearly destroyed the following suburbs of Damascus:—Jober, Beit Shahm Babilla, Malaihah, Kaber el-Sit, Shab'a, Barzah, Hajjirahh, Kafersusah, Ma'raba, Fatris and Douna. Even the crops in the fields of Damascus were pitilessly burned.

Losses of Latest Period.

The losses in life during this latter period, May/August 1926, has reached, according to the French official bulletin, 2091 killed besides the wounded and "heavy losses" which were referred to by them as such. If the various revolutions since the French occupied Syria did not cost the country more in life and property than the present revolution, then the total loss in life may be well estimated at 24,000 souls, and

(Continued in previous column.)

BOMBAY AND ENGLAND.

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION.

A MANCHESTER CRITICISM.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

In the Market Notes of the "Manchester Guardian's" Commercial edition to-day the following pragraph appears.

FOREIGN COMPETITION WITH INDIAN MILLS.

During the sitting at Bombay of the Textile Tariff Board the representative of the Baroda Millowners' Association put forward a suggestion that the import duty on all foreign cotton piece goods, including those from England, Japan, and Italy, should be increased by 12 1|2 per cent. The Director of Industries, Bengal, goes still further, and during his examination on September 29 by the Textile Tariff Board, then sitting in Calcutta, he is reported to have suggested that the duty on cloth should be proportionately higher by at least 20 per cent, so that a distinct advantage be secured to the home-made product. The man from Baroda wants to oust Lancashire as well as Japan and Italy for the benefit of the cotton mills in India, while the other from Bengal apparently wants the hand-loom industry also to thrive at the same cost. Both apparently have no regard for the pockets of India's millions of peasants, who would be forced to choose one of two alternatives —pay exorbitant prices for cloth or go without."

REQUEST OF BOMBAY MILLS.

Yet, be it noted the Millowners' Association proclaim the great success of the Bombay cotton industry. They say that only ten cotton mills were in existence on Bombay Island in 1865, with a spindleage of 1,49,984. These figures compare with 82 mills with 34,58,233 spindles in 1925. In other parts of the Presidency of Bombay the mills increased from three, with 35,540 spindles, in 1865, to 124 mills, with 3,68,718 spindles last year. The spindles in Bombay Island were reduced in the war years, but since then they have increased by nearly 6,00,000. The number of looms on the island was 3,378 in 1865, 30,09,172 in 1914, and 34,56,233 last year. The average number of persons employed has increased from 1,24,199 in 1918 to 1,53,009 in 1925. At the end of August, 1925, there were in India 294 spinning and weaving mills working and 43 in course of erection.

PROTECTION AGAINST ENGLAND.

The demand for Protection is stated at length by the Calcutta Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" Commercial as follows:—

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' DEMAND FOR PROTECTION.

Calcutta (By Mail).

The visit of the Indian Tariff Board has caused no little stir in Calcutta. In the ordinary course, we do not take much interest in the local cotton industry, for we have only a dozen mills in Bengal, compared to over 170 in the Bombay Presidency. But as a distributing centre for Manchester and, alas! Japanese piece-goods we are vitally concerned.

The problem before the Board is a difficult one. Before the war, India consumed roughly 36 units (my unit is a trifle of one hundred million yards) of mill-made cotton cloth. Of these 36 units, ten represented Indian cloth and 26 foreign, chiefly Lancashire. We were a happy family. The margin of competition between Indian and Lancashire mills was not serious, for the trade was divided, coarse goods to the former and finer goods to the latter.

The war brought short supplies and high prices, and conditions were accentuated after the war as a result of scanty American crops and still higher prices. Consumption in India was reduced in 1919 to only 26 units, of which 16 represented Indian cloth and ten foreign. By 1926, consumption has recovered to 36 units (the same as pre-war), of which 20 represent Indian cloth and 16 foreign. But instead of the old and friendly arrangement whereby India and England divided the market, Japan has thrust in her wedge and stands midway between the Indian and Lancashire mills, competing with the former in coarse goods and with the latter in fine goods.

Briefly, then, while Manchester has suffered through high prices driving the Indian middle classes to wear cheap and coarse goods instead of those which are finer but more expensive, she has suffered still further through Japan cutting into the fine trade. While India has benefited by the increased demand for coarse goods, she finds it hard to maintain her sales of these goods because of Japanese competition. Moreover, she is faced by the probability of a return by the Indian middle classes to fine goods as soon as prices drop sufficiently.

WHAT BOMBAY WANTS.

In these circumstances, the Bombay mills ask for protection. They want the whole of their own coarse goods market for themselves, and this is a natural desire, for they are now able to produce sufficient coarse cloth to satisfy their own home market.

The problem does not stop there, however, for all the Indian mills are not equally hit. While Bombay and Ahmedabad are admittedly in a bad way, and the Calcutta mills are not much better, the Cawnpore, Nagpur, and Madras mills are holding their own, and were not parties to the claim for protection.

The Indian Tariff Board is, therefore, in this quandary. Increase the existing duties on fine imported goods and you merely accentuate the competition of Japan in coarse goods with India. Increase the duties on coarse imported goods and you accentuate the existing drift (of which there are already some indications) from coarse to fine goods. Increase the duties all round and you reduce consumption by all classes in India still lower than at present. But the lion's share of this protection would go, not to Bombay, Ahmedabad or Calcutta, but to Cawnpore, Nagpur, and Madras, for the competition between the Indian mills within a protected market would grow far keener than it is at present. The natural advantages which now benefit the up-country mills in cheaper land, better labour conditions, proximity to the cotton fields and to the consuming public would be accentuated. They would go quickly ahead in earning and, therefore, in capital power, while Bombay or Calcutta would find it difficult to hold their own or even to survive. The Indian Fiscal Commission, in their report of 1922, emphasised the danger to concerns unsuitably located of protection appreciably higher than is required by the industry as a whole.

The Bombay mills have the sympathy of every well-wisher of India, but is it altogether wise for them, in their own interests to ask for enhanced protection? It is not unknown to history, as to scripture, that they who draw the sword sometimes get badly scratched.—("Manchester Guardian." Commercial.)

THE SUBURBAN SEATS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much has been said and written to educate the voters of Bombay City, as to their duty to the Congress and the country, with regard to the coming Council elections; but, unfortunately, the voters of Bombay's suburbs have had very little of such educative propaganda and so a few words to them on the eve of the Bombay Council election would be most opportune.

The Bombay Suburban District has been merged in the Thana District, for the purpose of Council representation and so there is only one general seat for both these districts. For this general seat there are two rivals, Mr. Govindrao Pradhan (of Thana) and Mr. Girjashankar B. Trivedi (of Santa Cruz). Now in the circumstances in which the Bombay suburban voters are placed, it is their bounden duty to make full and proper use of the franchise, if they want their problems in safe hands in the Bombay Council. Before considering the merits of both these candidates, it seems necessary to sound a note of warning against the tactics that are adopted, according to reports heard, to persuade the Deccani voters to vote for the Deccani candidate Mr. Pradhan. This is most suicidal and communalism with a vengeance. All voters, Deccanis or Gujaratis, Parsis or Christians, must on no account vote on communal basis, but only on National basis. They must realise that their duty is to the country first and to the community next.

Mr. Pradhan and Mr. Trivedi, had both of them a chance to work in the post-Reform Council, and to any sane man the record of work (and the great care and ability with which he performed his task) of Mr. Trivedi would be found much more and far superior to that of Mr. Pradhan. Mr. Trivedi studied all the problems very carefully, and his criticism as well as unpalatable questions were anathema to Sir George Lloyd's bureaucracy. Mr. Trivedi is fully conversant with the problems of Bombay's suburbs as well as with those of Gujrat and Kathiawar. Under these circumstances it is quite apparent that Mr. Trivedi is the best person in whose hands the interests of Bombay's suburbs and their residents may be safely entrusted. Moreover Mr. Pradhan, whose work for the Congress cause has not all been noteworthy, is seeking election as a Responsivist, in opposition to the Congress mandate; while Mr. Trivedi has been adopted as the Congress candidate for this general seat. Under these circumstances it is the bounden duty of every voter in the Thana and the Bombay suburban districts irrespective of his being a Deccani or a Gujarati, a Parsi or a Christian, a pleader, a landlord or a tenant, that he should fully support Mr. Trivedi, in preference to Mr. Pradhan.

One thing more and it is that the voters, most of whom are either careless or lethargic about going to the polling booth and more so those of the Bombay suburban District, are particularly requested to go themselves to the polling booth and register all their votes in favour of the Congress candidates. The voters of the Bombay suburban District, if they want to have their representative elected, must without waiting for the candidate's man coming to carry them to the booth themselves go there. All those who are prepared to give their services to Mr. Trivedi on the polling day (Tuesday the 9th instant) are requested to help the Congress workers in every suburb. Hoping that the voters of the Bombay suburban District will not fail in their duty to the country.—Yours, etc.,

"JAYANT."

THE FUTURE OF PARSIS.

MR. H. P. MODY OPTIMISTIC.

If Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla whose views on this question appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 2nd instant was not optimistic, Mr. H. P. Mody, like Sir Pheroze Sethna, is robustly optimistic of the future of Parsis.

"What has made the Parsis in the past come forward in the vanguard of Indian progress?" asked Mr. H. P. Mody, the prominent publicist of Bombay. He proceeded to answer the question himself: "I attribute the singular success of the Parsis, inspite of their small numbers, to the possession in an eminent degree of two things, viz. (1) character and capacity, and (2) the enterprise of embracing educational opportunities in this country as also in England before any other communities.

"There is a feeling among the Parsis today", said our representative, "that we are not as enterprising as we were."

"The other communities are coming forward in force to-day," Mr. Mody replied. "Vast numbers of Hindus and even Mohammedans are passing out of our Universities. The competition is very keen, and we are bound to suffer, but I am an optimist and believe that so long as we possess the character and capacity of our forefathers we will never go under."

Q: "Exactly," "but the point is: Do we possess the character and capacity of our forefathers?"

PARSIS' DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES

A: My personal opinion is that the character and capacity are there. But, on account of the much keener competition of the day, some people may naturally form the impression that we are lagging. Yet we have strong and distiactive qualities. If it had not been for our distinctive qualities, would the Parsis have achieved so great a position? That argues a considerable possession of mental and moral qualities. Without them we should have been swept out of existence long ago.

"If the community wishes to retain its position" continued Mr. Mody, "it must remain efficient in every sense of the word —physically fit, mentally alert, morally healthy. All these qualities are there but we must not rest on our laurels."

Mr. Mody needed no encouragement. He was full of it all: "If, on the other hand, we realise the greater need for our special qualities and for bringing up our community to a level of higher efficiency—in every sense of the word—the smallness of our numbers will result in our being overwhelmed. In this connection the physical development of the community is not a matter of small importance. Considerable attention is now being paid to that aspect of our development. In the old days we merely distinguished ourselves in sports; nowadays through gymnasiums, physical culture leagues, Boy Scout movements, etc., physical development is made a close study, and already I see an improvement in the physique of the race. Regarding education....."

"I beg your pardon," interrupted our representative, "a word about the Parsi Battalion."

"Personally I have had a lot to do with the movement at one time or another," Mr. Mody instantly continued. Some of us tried very hard in the old days to get the right of volunteering extended to the Parsis of Bombay as enjoyed by the Parsis of Poona and Karachi. In the War we organised the Indian Defence Force, but largely through the failure of the authorities to utilise the enthusiasm of the moment and through the niggardly and pettifogging way in which they treated Indian aspirations for terms of service on an equality with the Europeans, and particularly on the question of commissions, the enthusiasm died out....."

Here our representative had again to interrupt the fluency of the speaker. "The Chronicle" would like to know whether the Parsi Battalion does not stand for something subtly expressive of Parsi advantages over the disabilities of other Indian communities.

"Not at all" replied Mr. Mody, emphatically. There was no political move behind the origin of the Battalion, nor does it in any way represent Parsi advantages over those of other communities. The way was open for other communities, just as much as for the Parsis if they had cared to come forward with their own battalions. There is no hostility of any sort among any community for the Parsi Battalion, that I am aware of."

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

Q: "Let us come to a more pertinent question: do you think that the Parsis are taking enough interest in politics, and, if not, is it a happy augury for the future?"

Q: "During recent years, Parsis have not taken as keen an interest in political affairs as they should have, largely due to the fact that in these years extreme politics are prevailing with which the bulk of the community is not in sympathy. Our community is as keen as any other on Self-Government, and you will find in them an independence of character and strength of conviction second to none. Parsis can hold their own as much as any other community, however politically-minded. But the trouble has been that the policy of late years has not been one that would commend itself to to the Parsi temperament, hard-headed and logical as they are."

Q: "Hard-headed? Might not the Parsis adopt themselves to the prevailing policy rather than wait for the policy that would suit their temperament?" was his private thought expressed slightly diffidently and less clearly.

A: "Yes hard-headed, by that I mean calculating and logical and applying the commonsense point-of-view to all problems.

We may not have Mazzinis nor do we always want Mazzinnis. Nations are not governed by idealists but by good practical citizens. I do not intend to run down even the most extreme forms of the Non-Co-operation movement with which I have no sympathy, because I believe that that movement did succeed in rousing the political consciousness of the people. In the normal times that are coming I have every hope that the different parties will come together to work out a common programme."

NORMAL TIMES AHEAD.

Q: "So you think normal times are coming very soon?"

A: "Yes they are coming—they are almost there, and when half-a-dozen or more parties succeeded in getting into the legislatures and find that the things that divide them are not altogether material and that if they remain disunited they remain powerless, I have every hope that some approach to unity will be made. They will find out in the first sessions—and they will come round.

"There has been" continued Mr. Mody, "one dominant party in the last few years. Now many leaders are seeing the futility of an uncompromising programme and talk about boy-cotting Reforms as of the past. Saner polities are beginning to prevail and under the altered coditions, it is an opportune moment for Parsis to assume a role of greater activity than they have done in the last few years."

Q: "Do you want a separate Parsi electorate?"

A: "No. But it would be a good thing if there were a purely political organization for Parsis on a broad-based platform on which every man who wants Self-Government as an ideal worthy of realisation and capable of achievement, should stand. I do "not" mean an organization to stimulate polities on communal lines. The only reason for which I would want an organization is to rouse greater interest in the community in political matters, which in the present stage of our community, could only be aroused through a separate organization."

Q: "A sort of propaganda bureau?"

A: "Some organization for national propaganda among the Parsis. A community which is so catholic in its charities cannot be communal in outlook. If in matters that touch our pockets, we are capable of taking a broad-minded view, we cannot be constitutionally capable of taking a narrow view in politics. You do not seem convinced about that?"

AN OBSESSION.

"The logic of your argument escapes me," said our representative, "but I agree that our community is the least communal. All the same we are obsessed with the smallness of our numbers which accounts for our communal tendencies."

"I think it is a serious mistake" Mr. Mody said, "if Parsis allow themselves to be obsessed with their small number. Because even in numbers Parsis form a substantial unit for Bombay and considering the importance of Bombay in the affairs of the Presidency and even India as a whole, the Parsis have opportunities for asserting themselves. I attach considerable importance to this factor.

If we had been dissipated throughout the country the fear of being overwhelmed owing to the smallness of our numbers would have been reasonable.

"In the old days," continued Mr. Mody thoughtfully, "some of our distinguished sons made history. The all-round activities of the Parsi shows that though we have not produced a Dadabhai or Pherozeshaw Mehta again, we are doing not a little in various walks of life to retain for Bombay the proud position she has achieved. After all, the commercial development of a city and its social and civic organizations make up the real national life of a people and nobody can attack us as being communal and not enough national."

Q: "With regard to the present elections what is your opinion about putting up Parsi candidates?"

A: "My personal point-of-view is that a Parsi should not be returned merely because he is a Parsi, but if he is worthy, he must be preferred to a Non-Parsi who is equally worthy.

"I wish that more Parsis turned to mechanical work" added Mr. Mody "and thought less of clerkships. It would be advisable if well-thought out schemes for Agricultural pursuits are laid before the community. What is wanted are small beginnings under proper canditions."

NEITHER COMPLACENT NOR DESPONDENT.

Q: "Then you have no apprehensions about the future of Parsis?".

A: "None, I say that we have character and capacity, and if we have not produced a Dadabhoy and a Mehta again we have produced a practical community. I am almost weary of the old praise of our ancestors, and of the tendency to rest on our laurels. If there is anything in the law of the survival of the fittest we shall survive as we have done all these centuries. I have no complacency about our community, but I have also no despair."

Newbury.—Boycott as a protest, has been apparently abandoned as a good number of bookmakers did business on Friday at the Tattersalls ring. The majority are charging 2-1|2 per cent. on the winnings while others are charging 2 per cent. on the winnings and stakes. There is however very little wagering done which is confined to comparatively small sums.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the **Throat** and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of **Children, Chronic Coughs** and **Colds,** and **all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested,** and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta*: B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay*: LEVETUS LTD. *Madras*: WILSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors:
ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD
182 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1
BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

Sound Sleep and all-day Energy

Straws show how the wind blows. Minor complaints — sleeplessness for instance — point to the grave dangers of neurasthenia. What else is loss of energy, of health, but the loss of youth?

Headaches! Feeling listless and tired every day! Jumpy nerves! Such complaints show that something is breaking up your reserve of nerve-strength, undermining your life.

Now is the time to decide about your health. Build up your strength by infusing into the very cells the elements that are needed: phosphorus and albumin — with Sanatogen.

"Sanatogen goes to the core of well-being, viz. the cells, and builds these up into a permanent and solid fabric of health" wrote a well-known physician. Do you know that over 24,000 physicians described in gratifying letters the excellent results they had obtained with Sanatogen, in many cases with patients suffering from the very same complaints of "nerviness" which you may have?

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler for instance comes to the following conclusion:

"Sanatogen builds up, fortifies, and strengthens because it is real cell food. The gain achieved through its aid is permanent."

Why not start to-day with Sanatogen and enjoy again sound sleep at night and vigorous energy all day.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food

Baliwalla & Home
BOMBAY.

279, Hornby Road,
Opp. Whiteaway
and
361, Kalbadevi Road.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

GROSSMITH'S

PHUL-NANA

The Fascinating Indian

PERFUME

An Exquisite and Lasting Fragrance.

ALL the enchantment of the mysterious East breathes in Phul-Nana.

PHUL-NANA FACE POWDER

is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.

PHUL-NANA TOILET CREAM

(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors

J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.

LONDON.

Representative:

WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

To-day!

Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 5. Before Virol.

Age 5. After Virol.

Age 18. CYRIL D. COLSTON.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (*Signed*) ———, M.D.

VIROL

School Children need VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

It is a perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

FUTURE OF LABOUR LEADER.

"Mr. MacDonald is presented to-day with a spectacle of social disruption that should make him bold as a statesman to save the situation if he is returned to political power. He is faced on all sides with a scarcely veiled class antagonism, with an ever-growing hostility breeding from the elementary fact that all classes will not sink their common differences and pull together, a class hatred that is fostered and encouraged by the selfish sectional aims of class political prejudice. He can see also that cooperation, instead of being merely the penny catchword of the Labour Party, is in reality the cardial factor of reform and readjustment for all classes!", writes Mr. James Corbett in the "Fortnightly Review", under the heading, "Mr. Ramsay MacDeonald and the Left Wing."

THE POTENTIAL JOSHUA.

"But then this co-operation must be earnest help and willingness from the worker as well as the employer, and mass-strike movements by political firebrands will not join capital and labour in bonds of friendship and fellowship. Mr. MacDonald, as the great future leader of the Labour Party in Great Britain, can be the potential Joshua who will bring this war-weary nation to that Promised Land of reconstruction and peace. He can authorise and legislate for the cessation of strikes, the payment of a generous economic wage to every worker the distribution of profits to employees on a reasonable margin, increased output, and the organisation of industry on a great co-operative basis of labour and solidarity that will bring this nation to the very forefront of commercial stability and economic prosperity. He can do all that if he has the courage that is vital in a statesman, and the nation, if necessary, will allot to him almost the powers of a dictator if he can accomplish regeneration on this firm democratic foundation.

"We should like to have ended on that note of optimism, but we prefer to face the future in terms of naked fact. What will happen if Mr. MacDonald neglects his great opportunity? If he allows the wild men of the Left Wing to gain the ascendancy, what can we expect in the wake of a Labour Government? Doubtless we will witness a serious attempt at wholesale nationalisation and confiscation, and this may be accomplished in turn by some gigatic scheme of Syndicalism. Every workman will be a State servant or an autocrat in his own right at the call of the Syndicalists.

"We will either be governed by some despotic form of bureaucratic officialdom or made look ridiculous in the eyes of the world by a regime of Soviets and communal factions. There will be no genuine attempt to move the wheels of commerce on any economic plan of sound finance, and ultimately we may have to face the absurdity of either a military or political dictatorship. Is that the path along which Mr. MacDonald is brooding present?

"On the other hand, rather than be stampeded by his wild men, Mr. MacDonald could enter into some form of temporary alliance with the Liberal Party. We know that allied Liberalism and Labour could hold the field against all comers, because such a political grouping would represent the strongest power in the State. This does not mean either semi or complete absorption of Liberals in Labour group. It would simply aim at a pact which would in reality be stronger than a coalition.

LABOUR AND LIBERALISM.

"A great deal will certainly depend on the future relationship of these two forces because on their co operation or hostility will depend the fate of the Progressive movement during the next half century. If the temporary alliance could be formed Labour would require to shred itself of the suspicion of being a class party, and the caste prejudice feeling would have to be finally and completely removed. It is also becoming clear to the intelligentsia of Labour that there is no definite finality about nationalisation, because it represents in the end rlass Syndicalism and the tyrannical rule of selfish, bureaucratic groups. An alliance with the Liberal Party would automatically mean the postponement of all forms of invidious Socialism, and the past is certainly worthy of consideration if Liberals are still determined that extinction is inevitable unless they are merged for a time within a new Labour group.

"There are already many points of agreement between the two parties. Mr. Lloyd George would be as content to serve under Mr. MacDonald as he expressed assent to serve under Lord Oxford. Unity is more imperative than leadership; economic prosperity is more urgent than Utopian schemes, and unless some amalgam of thought is achieved, reconstruction will end in a mirage. We repeat that a pact between these two groups will not remain inconceivable, but such a political agreement will demand careful draftsmanship, skilful negotiation, superb courage. We believe we have got the draftsmen."—"Public Opinion."

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI ON ITS WORK.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Moalvi Qutbuddin and others of the Central Khilafat Committee addressed a largely attended public meeting of the Mussalmans of Madanpura at Husein Bagh on Friday night on the work of the Central Khilafat Committee and the necessity of Muslim education.

Moulvi Qutbuddin said that man was not born to live in comfort or solely devoted to penance, but he was ordained by the Creator for the service of humanity. The Muslim were poor and illiterate and they should be given education. The Central Khilafat Committee had undertaken that work. This Committee had done much more than that which was evident from what the Muslims elsewhere said about the Muslims of India. An Egyptian Statesman had said, continued the Mouvli Saheb, that the path they followed to attain freedom was due to the inspiration from the Muslim statesmen of India.

Referring to the Hedjaz question, Moulvi Qutbuddin explained how that now unhappy place was prosperous while under Turkish suzereignty and how the Arab revolt had brought about the present chaos.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who next spoke, congratulated those present on their response inspite of that day being the day of Diwali illuminations. The Central Khilafat Committee had opened several night schools and he referred to the satisfactory report of the work of the Arab Lane and Kamatipura School from Messrs. Shuaib Qureshi and Abdur Rehman. He appealed to the Muslims to contribute their mite and help the Khilafat Committee in its labours for the education of their poor and illiterate brethren.

If the Khilafat Committee supported Sultan Ibu said in the beginning of the Hedjaz Tangle, said the Maulana Saheb, it was because he successfully attempted to drive Shariff Husein out of the Hedjaz. He had also given messages of hope and laudable promises, but they had been neither fulfilled nor kept. He could never be recognised as the King of that Holy land as Hedjaz was not to be ruled over by Kings and Sultans. They wanted a democratic republican Government which was quite in consonance with the teachings of sham.

"The Krilafat Committees, continued Maulana Shaukat Ali, "is your Committee and let us now commence to work to uplift the Muslim Community." Schools to educate them should be opened, which would gve them knowledge to think of their religion and their country and save them from extravagance and luxury.

Proceeding, the Maulana referred to his visit to Medina where, he said, he found the tomb of Hazrat Azsha demolished. He wept over it and prayed that Indian Muslims be enabled to rebuil' it for tombs like that were sacred monuments, which were to be maintained according to the *Sheriat*.

Concluding, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that the Central Khilafat Committee had nothing to do with the ensuing elections, but they could not completely ignore them. He said that Messrs. Husseinbhoy Lalji, M. A. Jinnah and Barodawalla were contesting the only seat to the Assembly from Bombay. He considered that Mr. Lalji was the best of the three and he alone deserved the solid support of all the Muslims, as Mr. Barodawalla generally consulted the Police Commissioner while Mr. Jinnah had nothing to do with the Islamic affairs and lived in luxury.

Mr. Quamer Ahmed who followed said that the work before the Muslims was immense. In Arabia they were at variance with Ibn Saud with whom they had not quarrel if only he fulfilled his promises and in India they were fighting for freedom. Attempts were also being made to spread disintegration among the Muslims in this country and he warned them to beware, as "United we stand, divided we fall" was the adage.

Mr. Abdul Rauf Khan also addressed the meeting supporting the Central Khilafat Committee, after which the meeting dispersed at a late hour in the night amidst shouts of "Allah-O-Akbar."

RUBBER EXPORT RIGHTS,

TIME LIMIT TO BE IMPOSED.

LONDON, November 4.

The Colonial Office announces that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of steps being taken by the Governments of Ceylon and Malaya to introduce the necessary measures to impose a limit of time on the validity of rubber export rights which may be issued in those territories on and after February 1st.

The intention is that while such rights existing before that date will continue as heretofore to be valid for the export of rubber at any time after the issue, the coupons in Ceylon and export credits or licenses in Malaya which may be issued on and after February 1st, shall cease to be valid on the expiration of the period of three months following the period in respect of which they are issued, namely, they will be valid for a total period of four months in Ceylon and of six months in Malaya.

It is not at present intended to limit in this way the validity of coupons issued to small estate owners in Malaya in view of the comparative unimportance of export rights thus carried over.—Reuter.

WHY THE WEAKER SEX?

More than a fair proportion of the ills the flesh is heir to falls to women, not merely by virtue of Nature's decree, but rather because of the artificiality of present-day existence. Such qualifications as "the weaker sex." or the "frail sex," have no legitimate place in Nature's category, so far as health and strength are concerned.

Medical research, day by day, emphasizes the conclusion that health is dependent upon perfectly balanced functioning. The human organism is supplied at birth with all that is necessary to provide for this and to ensure its continuance. It is all too often aborted by modes of living—irregular habits contracted here and there, insufficient rest and sleep, improper diet, failure to respect Nature's laws in one way or another.

There is a familiar saying that "a stitch in time saves nine," and this saying is extremely applicable to the ailments of women. A stitch calculated to save the other nine in such cases is embodied in Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People, which are a logical aid to natural functioning, containing as they do the requisite constituents to purify, strengthen and enrich the blood and through the blood to build up the nerves and restore strength to the whole system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemists sells them at Rs. 2 per bottle, six bottles for Rs. 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Nothing else is just as good, so far your health's

Bombay Distributors:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co., A. M. THAKKAR, VISHRAM RAMJI & CO.

POUNDS for PENNIES

A VALUABLE LEGACY for your son.
A RICH DOWRY for your daughter.

EACH FREE LOAN BOND

Shall get for your son or daughter

RUPEES ONE THOUSAND FREE

it costs you nothing

FOUR PICE A DAY

FOR

THREE YEARS.

WANTED CHIEF AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS.

For particulars:—
enclose four annas stamps to:—

THE GLOBE HOUSE BUILDING & MACHINERY ERECTION SOCIETY Ltd.,
Head Office: Ferozepur City (Punjab).

THE ORIGINAL FIRM of OCULISTS and OPTICIANS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,

By Special Appointment

to

H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O.

Established 1890

71, Esplande Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club, Fort.

Daily Consultations of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Royal London Moorfields' Ophthalmic Hospital and that of Mr. N. R. Dastoor, F. S. M. C., F. I. O. F. N. A. O. (London) who has just returned from England having gained highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics available in Great Britain.

rates are very moderate and our work prompt and accurate.

Please note ur address carefully and do not mix us up with firms of similar names

Make no mistake!

Kidney troubles are often misunderstood, and much needless pain and discomfort is endured as a consequence. The work of the kidneys is to filter the blood, and if they fail to do so, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is so dangerous to neglect backache, urinary disorder, bladder weakness, rheumatic twinges, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

It is unusual for all of these symptoms to be present at one time, but if you are in doubt about yourself, you will do well to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Don't risk the development of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, gravel, stone, and other results of kidney disorder. Middle-aged people, especially, should take an occasional course of Doan's to keep the kidneys thoroughly active.

A TRIAL LIFE READING FREE TO READERS OF THIS PAPER

The well-known Astrologer, Prof. Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well-known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous.

Even Astrologers of various nationalities and reputation all over the world, acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of and how you can be successful, and mentions the favourable and unfavourable periods in your life. His descriptions as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you.

Mr. Paul Stahmann, an experienced astrologer of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:—

"The horoscope which Professor ROXROY worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an astrologer myself, I carefully examined his planetary calculations and indications and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up-to-date in his science."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, mention the name of this paper and get a trial reading free. Money not necessary. Simply send your full name and address (written by yourself) the date, month, year and place of your birth and state whether you are Mr., Mrs., or Miss.

If you wish you may enclose 8 annas to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept., 1001P, Emmastraat, 42, The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland 3 annas.

MAKE YOUR'S

A HAPPY HOME

By letting us take care of your

WASH WORRIES

We are equipped to DO IT RIGHT.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,

Hamam Street, Fort.

Branches: Thakordwar MemondghalkSt

PHYSICAL PERFECTION

Is placed at your disposal for a nominal fee with my secret method of PROGRESSIVE exercises without apparatus, embodying MEDAL & DIPLOMA awards. Send-/2 an. Stamps with your LEGIBLE name and address for particulars.

Dr. A. ROLLO, D.S.P.C.

(U. S. A.)

Physical Culture Specialist, LAHORE, India

CALENDAR CLOCK Rs. 5-8-0 only.

This wonderful combination of a perfect time keeper with an everlasting calendar. Thermometer, Memo Tablet and pencil and useful for everybody costs only. Rs. 5-8-0. World-famed Timepiece Rs. 2-8-0 only.

SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

Agents Wanted

Price List Free,

Apply

VENUS TRADING

Mount Road MADRAS

To Advertise Your Goods

IN THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IS TO GAIN

adequate return for the money You Pay.

AIDS DIGESTION

ASVAN

IS INDICATED

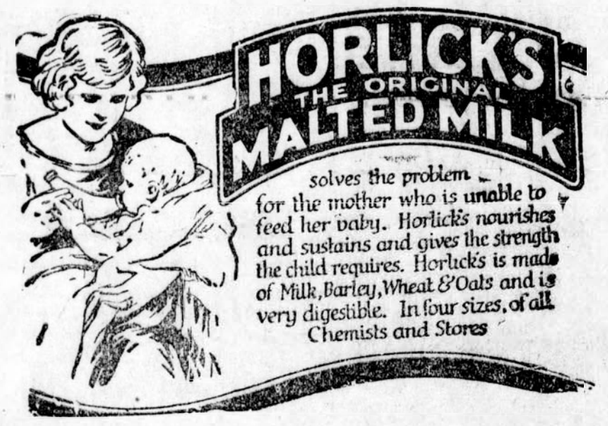
In nervous prostration, nerve exhaustion, nervous debility, sexual impairment and in cases where the system has been shattered by overwork and excesses of any kind. It is a wonderful restorative after illness and during convalescence. It feeds the NERVES and the BRAIN at the same time. One Bottle Re. 1-10 only.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents :— THE POPULAR PHARMACY, (Regd.) Grant Road & Girgaum, Bombay.

Ahmedabad Agents :— PANDIT SHAH & Co. 5418, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.


HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
solves the problem
for the mother who is unable to feed her baby. Horlick's nourishes and sustains and gives the strength the child requires. Horlick's is made of Milk, Barley, Wheat & Oats and is very digestible. In four sizes, of all Chemists and Stores

INCOME-- TAX

WHY PAY MORE

READ

INDIAN ACCOUNTS AND INCOME-TAX

WITH

INCOME-TAX ACTS AND RULES

BY

LALA DALIP SINGH, M.A., F.R.E.S.,

Income-Tax Officer.

AMRITSAR.

If you want to have a fair assessment and to keep your accounts according to the requirements of the Income-Tax Authorities, then don't miss to consult this book before your assessment for the current year.

Hon. Sir C. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTR Chief Judge, High Court, MADRAS

'If carefully read and followed will prevent merchants from making mistakes, which cost them dear when dealing with Income-Tax Officers. The book will be useful both to the public and the judiciary.'

APPROVED by the PUNJAB HIGH COURT

ONLY A FEW COPIES LEFT.

Price Rs. 6/- Postage Extra.

MANAGER

Sudarshan Press,

Hall, Bazar, Amritsar.

By Appointment to H. E. the VICEROY of India AND H.E. the GOVERNOR of Bombay.

V. V. WAGH

SCULPTOR

6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.

Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK & DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot. BOMBAY 4.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

BRAIN NERVE ADAM'S TONIC PILLS

Quickest remedy for rebuilding to Weak Nerve cells and Wastage of the body.

M. T. MADON & CO.

CRAWFORD MARKET, - - - BOMBAY

INDIAN LANGUAGES,

SIMILARITY OF IDEAS.

DR. MODI'S ADDRESS AT ORIENTAL CONFERENCE.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The fourth All-India Oriental Conference opened here to-day at the Senate Hall of the Allahabad University. Delegates from all parts of India attended, when Dr. J. J. Modi of Bomby presided.

Among those who were present were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, Director of Public Instruction, Pundit Haraprasad Shastri of Calcutta, Pundit K. Shastri of Madras, Professor A. C Woolner of Lahore, Dr. Hadi of Hyderabad and Dr. Ganganath Jha, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University.

Messages from orientalists in India and Europe were then read. Afterwards, Dr. Modi delivered his presidential address.

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address delivered by Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, at Fourth Oriental Conference held at Allahabad, on Friday:—

At the outset Dr. Modi referred to the death of Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, their first President, after they last met at Madras, and to the message received from their second President, Prof. Sylvian Levy of the Institute of France.

When we take a retrospective view of the advancement of our Oriental studies, two names prominently stand forth before us, as those of two great scholars of the West, who advanced, what we may call, the modern western method of Oriental studies. These names are those of that great French traveller-scholar, Anquetil Du Perron and William Jones. Of these two names, the name of Anquetil Du Perron has been very properly associated with Iranian studies by Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar in his Presidential address at the first Oriental Conference. The name of William Jones is well associated with Indian studies. But in this connection, I think, sufficient justice is not done to Anquetil. When Indian students think of the question of the modern revival of Oriental learning, their thoughts go to William Jones (1746-1794), who, landing at Calcutta in 1783, laid the foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784. Now, I think, that, though all honour is due to Sir William Jones for founding the Asiatic Society of Bengal and thus commencing, as it were, the modern revival of Oriental studies, we must not stop short at his name. I think, some credit is due to Anquetil Du Perron also for introducing, not only Iranian studies, but also Indian studies in Europe. Anquetil's influence upon the study of Indian literature was both indirect and direct. His three volumes of the Zend Avesta and his other writings in the literary Journals of his country drew the attention of Western scholars to India and Indian literature.

INDIAN LANGUAGES.

I think, it was Anquetil Du Perron who indirectly drew the attention of William Jones to India and to Indian languages. William Jones (born in 1746) had a taste for Oriental studies, when at Harrows and, later on, at Oxford. But, that Oriental turn was towards Persian, Arabic and Hebrew. He was a youth of 25 years of age, when Anquetil published his Zend-Avesta in three volumes in 1771. Anquetil had, in his first volume, made an attack upon some Oxford scholars. Young William Jones was, as said by another French savant, "wounded to the quick by the scornful tone adopted by Anquetil towards Hyde and some other English scholars." The result was, that William Jones wrote a strong letter in French to Anquetil, running down, not only Anquetil but also the Zend--Avesta. "The Zend--Aevta suffered for the fault of its introducer, Zoroaster for Anquetil." Of course Anquetil's translation of the Avesta, was based mostly on its Pahlavi rendering of later times and was much crude. It had, what is termed, an "outlandish garb." So, William Jones thought that Anquetil was duped by the Parsee priests of Surat, who might have passed on to him books which could not be the books of a great sage of olden times like Zoroaster. European scholars at the time got divided into two camps—one siding with William Jones and another with Anquetil. Among the former, one was a German scholar named Meiners. He, in his criticism is said to have struck a new chord. He referred to some ideas in the Zend-Avesta of Anquetil which resembled those of the Brahmins on the one hand and those of the Mahomedans on the other. As to the first, the similarity of the ideas in the Avesta with those in the Vedas, many Hindu scholars are aware of. Meiners saw in this similarity "a proof that Parsiism is a medley of Brahmanical and Musulman tales." Meiners presented this iew, but it was left to other scholars to work out this point further. As said by Prof. Darmesteter, "Modern scholarship, starting from the same point came to that twofold conclusion, that on the one hand, Parsiism was one of the two elements out of which Mahomed formed his religion, and, on the other hand, that the old religions of India and Persia flowed from a common source." Thus, we see that Anquetil Du Perron's work in the field of Zend Avesta drew the attention of scholars to the study of Indian languages and Indian literature. I think, it was this attention that drew William Jones to India. He thought of coming to India for higher studies, not only in his first faqurite line of Persian and Arabic, but also in Indian languages and literature. The fact, that William Jones came to India on duty, with the special view of further studies, is proved by the fact that very shortly after his landing at Calcutta he moved the question of founding a Society.

Let us hope that the East may continue to draw the West, not for territorial conquest as in the past, but for mutual intellectual and spiritual advantage. In this connection, I am reminded of the Proceedings of the Societe Asiatique of Paris which celebrated its centenary about four years ago. I was pleased to read in the reports of the Proceedings, the following views of two Western scholars, who had visited our country. Prof. Lanman of America said, that the lessons which the East gave to the West were (a) "—La vie simple, (b) La moderation desis, (c) l'appraisement de l'esprit (d) et par dessus tout la recherthe de Dieu et le sentiment de l'immanence divine" (a) simple life, (b) moderation of desires, (c) peace in mind, (d) and above all, the search of God and the sentiment of divine immanence. Dr. F. W. Thomas of England said: "In Asia, the peoples of Europe might discover unsuspected secrets of their own past.... The traces left by the passage of humanity are as indelible as those of Natural forces." May God grant that, sentiments like these may continue to bring the East and the West into closer contact.

Having thrown a brief retrospective glance on the past, let us cast a hopeful eye towards the future. We foresee a brilliant future. During the past few years we have seen the foundation of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute at Poona, the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Bombay, the Behar and Orissa Research Society at Patna, the Mythical Society at Bangalore. The work of these and such other Society augurs well for the future. As the present has rested on the Past so will the Future rest upon the Present. Let us pass on to the Futre, not only the good which we have inherited from the Past, but let us add something good to our own.

GREAT WORK OF THE MAHABHARATA.

In this connection, let me say here a few words on the coming great work of the Mahabharata which the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona has undertaken from 1919 when we first met at Poona. Prof. Max Muller once said: "I expect the time will come, when every educated native will be proud of his Mahabharata and Ramayana as Germans are of their Nibelunge,5 and Greeks, even modern Greeks, of their Homer." Max Muller's mention of Homer in connection with the Mahabharata reminds me of the fact that the Mahabharata seems to have been known to the Western world from the very first century after Christ. Dio Chrysontonius, one of the patristic writers, who flourished in the first century A. C. (about 50-117), is believed to have referred to the Mahabharata, when, in one of his writings on Homer, he said: "Even among the Indians, they say, Homer's poetry is sung, having been translated by them into their own dialect and tongue." He added "The Indians are well acquainted with the sufferings of Priam, the lamentations and wails of Andromache and Hecuba and the prowess of Achilles and Hector."1 Abain, Philostratus, a great Greek sophist (Born about 180 A. C.), who is well-known as the writer of the life of Appollonius of Tyana, is said to have spoken of Iarchus (perhaps Vyasa), a Hindu sage, as knowing the works of Homer. This Apollonius was, as it were, a Greek "yogi", who abstained from wine and flesh and put on simple linen, went bare-footed allowed long hair to grow on his head and slept on bare ground without any bedding. He is said to have travelled into Persia and India. This reference also is a reference to some episodes of the Mahabharata.

COLLECTIVE CO-OPERATION.

Let us pray, that the time, expected by Max Muller "Bhat", as said above, may soon come, and let us look at the work that is being done at Poona, as the work bringing about the expected time. The Institute will add a beautiful laurel to its cap, if it carries this great work to a successful end. Indian scholars, should consider it their pious doty to do all they can to see the work successfully thsough. The work was well begun by Mr. Utgikar and it has been now right seriously launched for its destination under the very able captainship of Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, a scholar who has drunk, and drunk well, at the founts of both, the Eastern and Western centres of learning. His efficient editorship and secretaryship, ably helped by an Editorial Board, consisting of scholars like Prof. Rajvade, Fr. Zimmermann, Dr. V. M. Paranjpye, Mr. N. B. Utgikar and Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar.-at-Law, are a guarantee for the success of the work. But a hearty co-operation is necessary from all Indian scholars who are in a position to help the work. The success of the work will chiefly lie in the correctness of the text; and, to secure that end, all Indian scholars should co-operate. What is most essentially wanted is the supply of old manuscripts for the purpose of collation. Indian scholars should co-operate in collecting MSS., examining them, and sending them to the Bhandarkar Institute. They will be doing well, if they not only collect the MSS. and send them to Poona, but if they also do some preliminary work of first examining the MSS which they send and preparing notes which may somewhat facilitate the work at the head-quarters. It is a monumental work and it requires monumental help from all the four corners of India, not only of India, but also of other parts of the world where old MSS. have gone. I think it will be well if somebody is deputed to visit the libraries of Europe for this purpose.

APPEAL TO NATIVE STATES.

In this connection, I beg to appeal to all the Native States of India to lend their support—their financial support and their intellectual support. It is with some regret that I learn, that in the case of some States possessing some valuable MSS., there is much of official references from one department to another. This may, or may not, be due to a want of proper appreciation of the greatness of the work. But I think a word or two from their Highnesses at the heads of the States to the Departmental heads will be welcome. Our "sva-deshiism" must be most essentially sought in the field of Indian literature. We have been, for years, looking much to the West, and we are much indebted to the West for all that it has hitherto done. But, we must not continue to look to the West, folding our hands. Does not India think, that it will redound to its credit, if it does not wait for Europe or America to issue a good authenticated edition of its great Epic, but does the work itself?

Dr. Modi then drew the attention of his brother-scholars to a higher, deeper and broader study of the question of the Iranians in India, and referred to the question of the Huns in India.

PLEA FOR BROADER POINT OF VIEW.

There are some social Indian questions which we have been looking to only from our own Indian or local points of view. They also may be looked at from a broader point of view. For example, take the following questions: (1) Sutteeship. (2) Prohibition of Widow-marriage. (3) Inter-marriages. The point of discussion about these, at times, is, whether they are old Indian customs or customs latterly introduced. I beg to submit, that such questions have to be looked at and studied, not only from our local point of view and local sources of information, but also from a boader point of view, the point of view of other collateral branches of Aryan stock. We must often remember, that we, Indians and Iranians, form branches of a large Aryan stock. So, the literature and the religion, the customs and manners of the different branches of that stock are likely to throw some light upon the study of our social customs of India. For example, Germany, as belonging to that Aryan or Indo-European stock, claims what Gibbon calls a "domestic claim" of us, Iranians and Indians, as it does of Britons. Gibbon says: "The most civilized nations of modern Europe issued from the woods of Germany, and in the rude institutions of those barbarians we may still distinguish the original principles of our present laws and manners." Dr. John Aikin, the translator of Tacitus's Germania or Treatise on the Manners of the Germans, similarly says: "The government, policy, and manners of the most civilized parts of the globe, were to originate from the woods and deserts of Germany."

IAN

An 'Allenburys' Baby at the age of 7 months.

Wonderful Progress

Ian has been reared from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods, and though below normal weight when born he progressed so rapidly that at the age of seven months he was five lbs. over the average weight for that age.

This is just one example from the thousands of testimonial letters we receive from parents who are delighted with the results of feeding their babies on

'Allenburys' Foods for Infants

These foods are specially manufactured for infant feeding and long experience has proved that they give the best results in all countries and climates. Fresh stocks are imported every week.

Send this coupon for a free copy of the 'Allenburys' book on 'Infant Feeding & Management.'

Allen & Hanburys Ltd. LONDON.

Special Representative for India A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block B, 2nd Floor, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

FREE COUPON

will be forwarded to mothers free of charge a copy of Infant Feeding and Management

MOTORS
PUMPS
PUMPSETS
DYNAMOS
LIGHTING
SETS

FROM STOCK.

GIACOMO JUCKER

APOLLO ST., : : : BOMBAY.

"RE-JUVENATOR"

An infallible Remedy for loss of Vitality, Weakness of the Nervous System or Memory and all the evil effects of Youthful indiscretions or Over-work. Brings a Message of Hope and Joy to the weak and exhausted.

It makes the Old Young and the Weak Strong and is invaluable to all Brain Workers.

MAXIMUM COURSE of TREATMENT 12 days (24 doses) Cost Rs. 5/- nett.

MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE KAPURTHALA.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.

Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria, and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every aspect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to

S. C. SEAL, 136, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS FIXTURES ACCESSORIES KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co., CUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Sell it to the Nation through the

FORWARD

India's Biggest Nationalist Daily

Your Opportunity .. .. ..

Circulation very wide, Readers—the Buying class.

Our Offer .. ..

Planning the campaign. Designing & writing Ads.

Specimen copy and full Particulars from :

Advertisement Manager,
19, British Indian Street, Calcutta.

ALL AT HALF PRICES ! !
Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Rs. 7/-
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

22 ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with free Silk Straps.
SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY.
Write to :— ENGLISH EMPORIUM
P. B. 105, MADRAS.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchoordas.)

New York Futures

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening Market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2.15 A.M. after midnight on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton markets as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
376, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Add. "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos. 23877, 22044.

SAPOSANA

THE
"MEDICATED TOILET SOAP"

The ideal Soap for the tender skin of ladies or children. Its soft, consistent and purifying lather cleanses thoroughly, while owing to its antiseptic and healing properties it has a soothing effect and relieves any irritation that may be present.

It is also an excellent soap for Barber's use and for those who shave themselves.

Sold everywhere

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & CO., M. R. PAUL & CO., 1 and 3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & CO. Bombay, DEY & BROS. 32, Mogul St. Rangoon.

READ

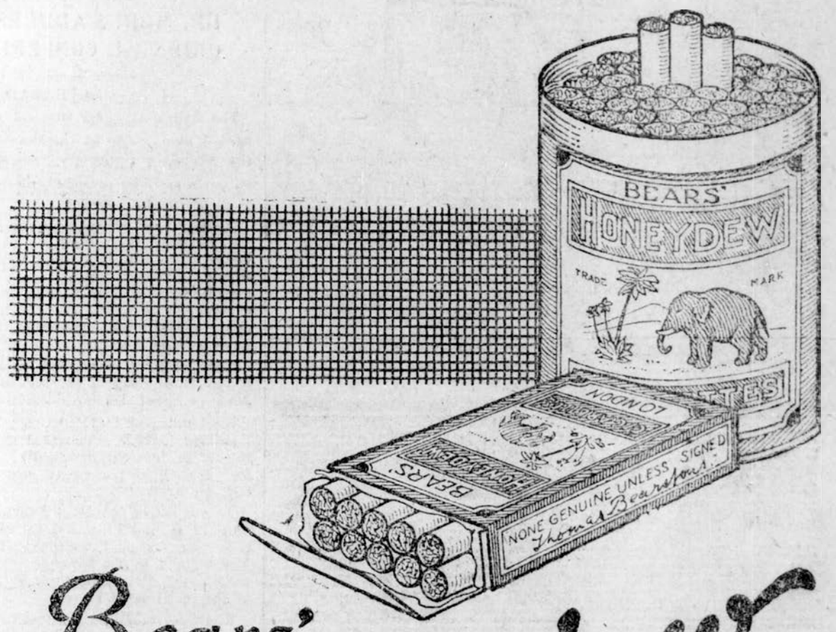
Bombay Chronicle

DAILY and SUNDAY
RETAIL PRICE
ONE ANNA

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following Agents:—

AGRA—Mr. A. N. Takru
AHMEDABAD—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP—Messrs. A. J. D'Souza & Co.
AKOLA—Mr. P. K Vaidya.
AMRAOTI—Mr. M. S. Perkar
BARODA—Chimanlal Himatlal Shah.
BAGALKOT—V. J. Parvatikar.
BELGAUM—Messrs V V Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR—Mr. Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
BHUSAWAL—Mr Govind Gajanan.
BHUSAWAL—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BIJAPUR—Mr P S Apte.
BROACH—Mr. H D Gulammussein.
CAWNPORE—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI—Messrs. R K Bros.
DHARWAR—Student's Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Dayaram Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA—Mr. V A Kildodar.
GADAG—Mr. R K Asundi.
GODHRA—Mr. Jaswantlal J Pandya.
HUBLI—Mr. A M Dalvi.
HDYRABAD DN—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
HYDRABAD SIND—S J Co-operative Society.
INDORE CITY—Messrs. B. Waruno and Co.
JALGAON—Mr. Vishnu Ganes Bhave.
JAMNAGAR—Mr. Jothalal P Bhagat
JODHPUR—Mr. Kishora Lal.
JUNAGADH—Mr. Maganlal K. Parekh.
KARACHI CITY—Mr. Hariram P. Chande.
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall.
KOLHAPUR—Mr. B. T. Luktuke.
KIRKEE—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA—Lonavla Co-operative Society.
NAGPUR—Mr. D. S. Marulkar.
NASIK—Mr. B. K. Mithasagarkar.
PRANTIJ—Mr. Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CANTTS.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CITY—Opp. Vishram Bag,—
Messrs. Kelkar & Bros.
236, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. L. V. Saptarsh
407, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. Abdul Kadar Ebhramjee.
RAIPUR—Mr. A. T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY—Messrs. Dave Vyas & Co.
RATNAGIRI—Mr. D. G. Mukadam.
SANGLI—Mr. S. A. Kulkarni.
SATARA—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
SIMLA—R. K. Bros.
SURAT—Mr. O. A. Kaji.
THANA—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.
WARDHA—Mr. M. B. Deshpande.

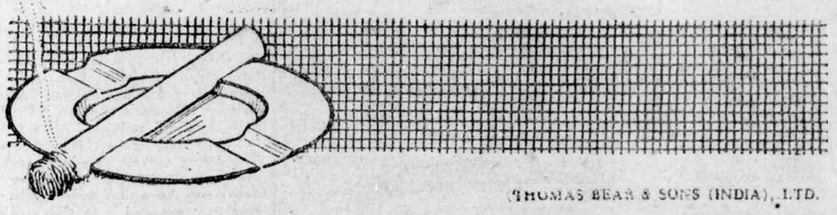
ALSO
All The Railway Station Book Stalls
OF
Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.,
AND
Messrs. HIGGIN BOTHAMS, Ltd.



Bears' Honeydew VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Manufactured in England

You are certain of satisfaction if you smoke Bears' HONEYDEW Virginia Cigarettes.



THOMAS BEAR & SONS (INDIA), LTD.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and particular please write to

Manager, Swarajya
Broadway, Madras.

The BHAGAVAD-GITA

WITH THE TEXT IN DEVANAGARI AND IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY ANNIE BESANT

Price per copy, Annas Four.
Price of a single copy by V.P.P. is 7 (Seven) as.
2 copies 12 as, 3 copies Re. 1-1 a. 4 copies Re. 1-6 a.

G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, George Town, Madras.

EVERY BREATH BRINGS RELIEF

If you catch a cold, you know how it worries you and makes your nostrils and eyes water and how choked up you feel.

HENRY'S KILA-KOLD

The strong fumes of this golden liquid overcome the cold and dispel its worst features in a flash, and you feel perfect relief.

Always keep a bottle handy

It is a Little's Oriental Balm Product

(5-26)

IN THE TRAIN, ON THE STEAMER, IN YOUR HOUSE, PICNICING, CAMPING, SHOOTING

Cook with Dr. I. M. MALLICK'S (M. A. M. D. B. L.) Patent

CMIC COOKER

over 3 lac SOLD.

SIMPLE TO USE, HANDY TO CARRY, CLEAN AND HYGEINIC.
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE TO
CMIC COOKER Co., 29, College Street, CALCUTTA.
Messrs. MANECKJI & CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB F. KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.